

Origin Agritech LTD  
Form 20-F  
February 15, 2007

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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 20-F**

**(Mark One)**

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**OR**

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended \_\_\_\_\_

**OR**

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**OR**

- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Date of event requiring this shell company report \_\_\_\_\_

**For the transition period** from January 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

Commission file number: 000-51576

Origin Agritech Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

**Not Applicable**

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

**British Virgin Islands**

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)



**No. 21 Sheng Ming Yuan Road, Chanping District, Beijing 102206, China**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class  
**Ordinary Shares**

Name of each exchange on which registered  
**The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

**None**  
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.  
**None**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 23,472,910 ordinary shares.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17  Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

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## INTRODUCTION

Except where the context otherwise requires and for purposes of this Transition Report only:

- “we,” “us,” “our company,” “our,” the “Company” and “Origin” refer to Origin Agritech Limited and, in the context of describing our operations, also include our PRC Operating Companies: Beijing Origin State Harvest Biotechnology Limited, Beijing Origin Seed Limited and its three subsidiaries, Changchun Origin Seed Technology Development Limited, Henan Origin Cotton Technology Development Limited and Denong Zhengcheng Seed Company, Ltd.;
- “shares” and “ordinary shares” refer to our ordinary shares, “preferred shares” refers to our preferred shares;
- “China” or “PRC” refers to the People’s Republic of China, excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau;
- “Hong Kong” refers to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China; and
- all references to “Renminbi,” “RMB” or “yuan” are to the legal currency of China; all references to “U.S. dollars,” “dollars,” “\$” or “US\$” are to the legal currency of the United States. Any discrepancies in any table between totals and sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Transition Report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements that are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about our company and industry. All statements other than statements of historical fact in this Transition Report are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “believe,” “is/are likely to” or similar expressions. The forward-looking statements included in this Transition Report relate to, among others:

- our goals and strategies, including how we implement our goals and strategies;
- our expectations for our future business and product development, business prospects, results of business operations and current financial condition;
- expected changes in our margins and certain costs or expenditures;
- our future pricing strategies or pricing policies;
- our plans to expand our business level or corporate level operations and product offerings;
- expected changes in the respective component shares of our revenues stream from our business operations or other sources;
- competition in the crop seed industry in China and other international markets;
- the future development of the crop seed industry in China and other international markets;

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- our plans for current staffing requirements, research and development and regional business focus;
- PRC and other international governmental policies and regulations relating to the crop seed industry; and
- other “forward-looking” information.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations to our stockholders. However, there may be certain events in the future that we are not able to predict with accuracy or over which we have no certain control. The risk factors and cautionary language discussed in this Transition Report provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations in these forward-looking statements, including among other things:

- changing interpretations of generally accepted accounting principles;



- outcomes of the PRC and other international government reviews, inquiries, investigations and related litigation;
- continued compliance with the PRC and other international government regulations;
- legislative and regulatory environments, requirements or changes adversely affecting the businesses in which we and our PRC operating companies are engaged;
- fluctuations in the PRC or international customer demand;
- management of rapid growth of our business;
- intensity of competition from other providers of crop seeds in the PRC or other international markets;
- timing of approval and market acceptance of new products;
- general economic conditions in the PRC and worldwide; and
- geopolitical events and regulatory changes.

These forward-looking statements involve various risks, assumptions and uncertainties. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure that our expectations will materialize. Our actual results could be materially different from and worse than our expectations. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations are generally set forth in Item 3D of this Transition Report, “Key information — Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Transition Report.

This Transition Report also contains information relating to the crop seed market. This market data includes projections that are based on a number of assumptions. The crop seed market may not grow at the rates we project, or at all. The failure of this market to grow at the projected rates may have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our shares. In addition, the relatively new and rapidly changing nature of the genetically modified crop seed industry subjects any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our markets to significant uncertainties. Furthermore, if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data turns out to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions.

The forward-looking statements made in this Transition Report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this Transition Report. Readers should read these statements in conjunction with the risk factors disclosed in Item 3D of this Transition Report.

All forward-looking statements included herein attributable to us or other parties or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations, we undertake no obligations to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Transition Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

## **PART I**

### **ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS**

Not Applicable.



**ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE**

Not Applicable.

**ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION****A. Selected financial data.**

The following selected consolidated financial information has been derived from our consolidated financial statements. The following information should be read in conjunction with those statements and Item 5, "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects." The summary consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income data of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005 (un-audited) and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and the summary consolidated balance sheet data of the Company as of December 31, 2005 and September 30, 2006, as set forth below are derived from, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company, including the notes thereto, which are included in this Transition Report. The summary statement of operations and comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, and the summary balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 set forth below are derived from audited consolidated financial statements of the Company not included herein.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP.

(in thousands, except share data)	For the year ended December 31,				For the nine months ended September 30,		
	2002 RMB	2003 RMB	2004 RMB	2005 RMB	2005 RMB	2006 RMB	US\$(1)
Consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income data:							
Net revenues	98,717	191,645	301,520	207,291	208,380	522,999	66,169
Cost of revenues	(46,006)	(118,977)	(178,313)	(129,162)	(126,418)	(358,804)	(45,395)
Gross profit	52,711	72,668	123,207	78,129	81,962	164,195	20,774
Selling and marketing	(6,480)	(13,310)	(20,390)	(27,037)	(18,993)	(49,651)	(6,282)
General and administrative	(9,642)	(18,948)	(24,149)	(28,983)	(19,712)	(45,111)	(5,707)
Research and development	(5,372)	(5,288)	(6,774)	(6,977)	(5,963)	(13,144)	(1,663)
Total operating expenses	(21,494)	(37,546)	(51,313)	(62,997)	(44,668)	(107,906)	(13,652)
Other operating income	-	-	-	2,309	-	-	-
Income from operations	31,217	35,122	71,894	17,441	37,294	56,289	7,122
Interest income	440	845	371	886	421	8,783	1,111
Interest expenses	(417)	(483)	(831)	(1,829)	(1,443)	(5,005)	(633)

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Other income (expense)	(606)	1,137	149	300	62	2,893	366
Equity in earnings of associated company	-	-	1,925	879	305	12,828	1,623
Income before income taxes	30,634	36,621	73,508	17,677	36,639	75,788	9,589
Income tax	(1,498)	(7,808)	(7,698)	(1,405)	(1,205)	(367)	(46)
Income before minority interests	29,136	28,813	65,810	16,272	35,434	75,421	9,543
Minority interests	(2,575)	138	(351)	137	(510)	910	115
Net income	26,561	28,951	65,459	16,409	34,924	76,331	9,658
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income attributable to ordinary shareholders	26,561	28,951	65,459	16,409	34,924	76,331	9,658
Net income per share:							
Basic	-	2.90	6.55	1.52	3.49	3.25	0.41
Diluted	-	2.90	6.55	1.46	3.49	3.03	0.38
Shares used in computation:							
Basic	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,786,719	10,000,000	23,472,910	23,472,910
Diluted	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,220,157	10,000,000	25,187,753	25,187,753

(in thousands)	2002 RMB	December 31,			September 30,	
		2003 RMB	2004 RMB	2005 RMB	2006 RMB	US\$
Consolidated balance sheet data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	78,698	49,221	68,848	237,828	140,953	17,833
Current working capital(2)	12,782	10,186	51,897	149,610	208,809	26,421
Total assets	257,388	307,257	416,384	798,769	984,126	124,508
Deferred revenue	74,764	65,296	37,921	181,583	24,101	3,049
Total current liabilities	205,158	227,768	273,002	499,616	509,631	64,474
Total liabilities	208,031	230,640	275,874	504,368	512,511	64,839
Minority interests	3,271	3,184	3,534	3,234	13,049	1,651
Total shareholders' equity	46,086	73,433	136,976	291,167	458,566	58,018

- (1) Translations of RMB amounts for nine months ended September 30, 2006 into U.S. dollars were made at a rate of RMB7.904 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on September 29, 2006.
- (2) Current working capital is the difference between total current assets and total current liabilities.

### Exchange Rate Information

The conversion of Renminbi into U.S. dollars in this Transition Report is based on the noon buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Unless otherwise noted, for years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars in this Transition Report were made at RMB8.2765, RMB 8.0702, RMB 8.092 and RMB 7.904 per \$1.00, respectively, which were the prevailing year or period end rates for those two years and two nine month periods. The prevailing rate on January 31, 2007 was \$1.00 to RMB 7.7714. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. The PRC government imposes controls over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of Renminbi into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade.

The following table sets forth various information concerning exchange rates between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated. These rates are provided solely for your convenience and are not necessarily the exchange rates that we used in this Transition Report or will use in the preparation of our periodic reports or any other information to be provided to you. The source of these rates is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

	Average(1)	High (RMB per \$.1.00)	Low	Period-end
<b>2001</b>	8.2770	8.2786	8.2676	8.2766
<b>2002</b>	8.2770	8.2800	8.2669	8.2800
<b>2003</b>	8.2770	8.2800	8.2772	8.2769
<b>2004</b>	8.2770	8.2773	8.2765	8.2765
<b>2005</b>	8.1826	8.2765	8.0702	8.0702

<b>Nine months ended Setepmber 30, 2005</b>	8.2297	8.2765	8.0871	8.0920
<b>Nine months ended Setepmber 30, 2006</b>	8.0083	8.0702	7.8965	7.9040
<b>2006</b>	7.9605	8.0702	7.8041	7.8350
<b>2006</b>				
<b>August</b>	7.9722	8.0000	7.9615	7.9538
<b>September</b>	7.9334	7.9545	7.9019	7.9040
<b>October</b>	7.9018	7.9168	7.8728	7.8785
<b>November</b>	7.8622	7.8750	7.8303	7.8340
<b>December</b>	7.8219	7.8350	7.8041	7.8041
<b>2007</b>				
<b>January</b>	7.7876	7.8127	7.7705	7.7714

- 
- (1) Annual averages are calculated from month-end rates. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

**B. Capitalization and indebtedness.**

Not Applicable.

**C. Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds.**

Not Applicable.

**D. Risk factors.**

**Risks relating to our business**

*If we do not manage our growth successfully, our growth and chances for sustained profitability may be hindered or impeded.*

We have expanded our operations rapidly during the last several years, and we plan to further our expansion efforts with new seed products and increased and enhanced distribution channels. This expansion has created significant demands on our corporate administrative, operational and financial personnel and other human resources and our need for working capital. Additional expansion in existing or new markets and new lines of business could strain these resources and increase our further need for capital, which may result in cash flow shortages. Our current resources may not be adequate to support further expansion.

*We have a limited operating history and are subject to the risks of any new enterprise, any one of which could limit growth and product and market development.*

Our limited operating history makes it difficult to predict how our businesses will develop. Accordingly, we face all of the risks and uncertainties encountered by early stage companies, such as:

- uncertain market acceptance for our product extensions and our services;
- the evolving nature of the crop seed industry in the PRC, where significant consolidation is likely to occur, leading to the formation of companies which are better able to compete with us than is currently the case; and
- changing competitive conditions, technological changes or evolving customer preferences could harm sales of our products or services.

If we are not able to meet the challenge of building our businesses and managing our growth, the likely result will be slowed growth, lower margins, additional operational costs and lower income.

*The profitability of our businesses will decrease if we do not continue to find and market products considered valuable by Chinese farmers.*

The profitability of our seed business depends on recurring and sustained reorders. Reorder rates are inherently uncertain due to several factors, many of which are outside our control. These include changing customer preferences, competitive price pressures, failure to develop acceptable new products, development of higher quality products by competitors and general economic conditions.

***We are currently dependent on licensed seed products for the majority of our revenues, and if we lose the right to produce and sell licensed seeds, we will lose substantial revenues and suffer substantial losses.***

The revenue related to licensed hybrid seeds for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006 was \$35,933,245, \$24,314,206, \$24,200,761 and \$58,572,673, respectively. Licensed hybrid seeds accounted for 98.97% of the total seed revenue for 2004, 93.97% of the total seed revenue for 2005, and 93.98% and 88.52% of the total seed revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively. There were no revenues related to internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds for 2002 and 2003. The amount of revenue related to internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds in 2004 was \$375,929, which accounted for 1.03% of the total 2004 seed revenue, while the amount of revenue related to proprietary hybrid seeds in 2005 was \$1,558,883, which accounted for 6.03% of the total 2005 seed revenue. As for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, the amount of revenue related to proprietary hybrid seeds was \$1,550,622 and \$7,596,282, which accounted for 6.02% and 11.48 % of the total seed revenue in each respective period. We sell a majority of seeds developed and produced under our license agreements with the Corn Research Institute Li County, Hebei Province (now Shijiazhuang Liyu Technology Development Co., Ltd.) and the Henan Agricultural University, representing respectively 58.64% and 13.2% of sales for 2004, 49.79% and 16.42% of sales for 2005, 49.72% and 16.39% of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and 28.31 % and 5.71 % of the sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Our licensed rice seeds represents 5.31 % of sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2006. If we are not able to develop and produce the licensed seed products or if the current license agreements are terminated, we will suffer a substantial loss of revenue and will suffer substantial business losses. Our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

***We or our licensors may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which may force us to incur substantial legal expenses and, if determined adversely against us or our licensors, may materially disrupt our business.***

We cannot be certain that our licensed or self-developed proprietary seed products do not or will not infringe upon intellectual property rights held by third parties. We or any of our licensors may become subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others. If we or our licensors are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be required to pay damages and be enjoined from using such intellectual property, and we may incur new or additional licensing fees if we wish to continue using the infringing products, or be forced to develop or license alternatives. In addition, we may incur substantial expenses in defending against these third party infringement claims, regardless of their merit.

***Due to our size and limited operating history, we substantially depend on a few key personnel who, if not retained, could cause declines in productivity and profitability and loss of strategic guidance, all of which would diminish the prospects of the company and value to investors.***

Due to our size and limited operating history, our success depends to a large extent upon the continued service of a few executive officers and key employees, including:

- Dr. Gengchen Han;
- Yasheng Yang; and
- Liang Yuan.

The loss of the services of one or more of these key employees could have an adverse effect on us and our PRC Operating Companies, as each of these individuals played and continues to play a significant role in developing and



executing our overall business plan and maintaining customer relationships and proprietary technology systems. While none of these key personnel is irreplaceable, the loss of the services of any of these individuals would be disruptive to our business. We believe that our overall future success depends in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial and marketing personnel. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel on terms acceptable to them. Inadequate personnel will limit our growth, and will be seen as a detriment to our prospects, leading potentially to a loss in value for investors.

***If we do not comply with applicable government regulations, we may be prohibited from continuing some or all of our operations, resulting in a reduction of growth and ultimately market share due to loss of competitive position.***

Our revenue depends on receiving approval from the PRC government to market new seed hybrids that we are developing and will develop. In addition, there may be circumstances under which the approvals granted are subject to change without substantial advance notice, and it is possible that we could fail to obtain the approvals that we require to expand our business as we intend to do. The failure to obtain or to maintain such approvals would limit the number and quality of products that we would be able to offer. This reduction in product offerings would cause a reduction in the growth previously experienced and over time would result in loss of market share from the competitive pressures of seeds developed by others that would likely be better than our products.

***Our single business line of crop seed development and production does not permit us to spread our business risks among different business segments, and thus a disruption in our seed production or the industry would hurt the company more immediately and directly.***

We operate mainly in the crop seed business. Without business line diversity, we will not be able to spread the risk of our operations. Therefore, our business opportunities, revenues and income could be more immediately and directly affected by disruptions from such things as drought and disease or widespread problems affecting the industry, such as the absence of farmer credit and payment disruptions and customer rejection of modified crop seeds. If there is a disruption as described above, our revenues and income will be reduced, and our business operations may have to be scaled back.

***If we fail to introduce and commercialize new seed varieties, we will not be able to recover research, development and other costs associated with such costs, and , our future sales will be adversely affected.***

We cannot guarantee that the performance of our new seed varieties, licensed or proprietary, will meet our expectations, or that we will be able to introduce and commercialize specific seed varieties. Farmers generally need time to learn about new seed varieties. Their traditional planting experience may also make it difficult for them to adapt to the new varieties. The process for new products to gain market recognition and acceptance is long and has some uncertainties. If we fail to introduce and commercialize a new seed variety, we will not be able recover research, development and other costs associated with such new seed variety, and our sales will be adversely affected.

***Natural disasters could damage seed production, in which event we will suffer a loss of production and will suffer consequential losses of revenues, market disruption and reputation loss, and there is no agriculture insurance in the PRC to cover the loss of seed crops.***

We produce our seeds using a network of approximately 100,000 farmers, who plant the crops and harvest the seeds for use as crop seeds for the next growing season. As a result, the source of supply for our seeds is subject to all of the risks associated with any agricultural enterprise, including widespread drought, pestilence, plant diseases and insect pests or other natural disasters. While the use of such a large number of farmers provides some protection against a widespread failure of any particular crop, the majority of our seed production farmers are located in the three provinces, making them subject to risks that are somewhat local in nature. We have attempted to manage this risk by obligating ourselves to pay the farmers who produce our seeds only for the quantity of seeds that they produce, thus limiting our expenses somewhat. We have also set up a storage system since 2003 attempting to manage this risk. However, in the event of a widespread failure of the seed crop, we would likely sustain substantial operating losses, due to both the fact that a significant portion of our expenses are fixed overhead and that the loss of a large portion of a seed crop would limit our revenues significantly. Although insurance to protect against such a risk is available in many jurisdictions, such insurance is not available in the PRC.

***We may be exposed to product quality claims, which may cause us to incur substantial legal expenses and, if determined adversely against us, may cause us to pay significant damage awards.***

The performance of our seeds depends on climate, geographical areas, cultivation method, farmers' degree of knowledge and other factors in addition to genetic traits and the quality of our seeds. Natural disasters may also affect the performance of our seeds, particularly when farmers lack timely and effective measures in response to those disasters. Furthermore, the cultivability of some farm land is deteriorating by toxic and hazardous materials due to farmers' overuse of herbicide. All this results in underproduction. However, farmers generally attribute underproduction to seed quality. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to our seed quality. The defense of these proceedings and claims can be both costly and time-consuming and may significantly divert efforts and resources of our management personnel. An adverse determination in any such proceedings could subject us to significant liability and damage our market reputation and prevent us from achieving increased sales and market share. Protracted litigation could also result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase of our products.

***We rely on our network of approximately 100,000 farmers for production of our seeds, and although our relationship with those farmers has been stable in the past, there are no assurances that those relationships will remain stable in the future, the result of which could limit the amount of seed products available to us for sale to customers and threaten customer loyalty.***

We believe we maintain a favorable relationship with the farmers in our seed production network. In addition, the fact that we rely on a large number of farmers to produce crop seeds means that no one or even several of them can, acting independently, adversely and materially affect our business. However, events such as a shift in pricing caused by an increase in the value of food crops other than seed crops, increase in land prices or competition could disrupt the chain of supply. Any of these disruptions could limit the supply of seeds that we obtain, adversely affecting supply and thereby lowering revenues. Such disruption could also damage distributor relationships and farmer loyalty if we cannot supply the quantity of seed expected by them.

***Crop seed prices and sales volumes may decrease in any given year with a corresponding reduction in sales, margins and profitability.***

During most of our limited operating history, the crop seed market has been stable in the PRC, but in the past it was marked by periods of instability. In the future there may be periods of instability during which commodity prices and sales volume might fluctuate greatly. Commodities can be affected by general economic conditions, weather, disease and aspects of demand such as financing, competition and trade restrictions. Although we have followed a branded product strategy to differentiate our products from those of other crop seed producers, the crop seed market continues to behave as a commodity market. As a result, the price that we are able to demand for our seeds is somewhat dependent on the size of the supply of our seeds and the seeds of other producers. Therefore, the potential exists for fluctuation in supply, and consequently in price, in our own markets, even in the absence of significant external events that might cause volatility. As a result, the amount of revenue that we receive in any given year is subject to change. Because decisions are made regarding the level of production prior to the time that the volume of orders and the market price for those orders is known, it is possible that we will have too much or not enough product available, each with the attendant impact on revenues, margins and profitability.

***Our revenues depend on the ability of a large number of small farmers to buy seed for cash because financing for purchases of this size and type is not available; therefore, if a substantial number of our customers become unable to pay for seed, our sales, revenues and profitability will decline.***

We have a large and diversified customer base, with no single customer representing more than 1% of our revenues. The large customer base provides some protection against a loss of revenues due to the inability of a significant number of our customers to pay for seed that has been previously ordered. However, the unavailability of credit for farmers in the PRC reduces the ability of those farmers to withstand the effects of difficult economic times. The lack of credit could prevent them from fulfilling their purchasing commitments with the result that our revenues and profitability would be reduced.

***Competition, both domestic and foreign, may slow or reverse our recent rapid growth, which could result in a decrease in margins and cause an operating loss.***

Competition may develop from consolidation or other market forces within the Chinese seed industry and privatization of seed producers that are extensions of county governments. As a result of this privatization, a number of companies will need to develop using more efficient business models in order to survive. As a result, margins may be compressed in the short term. Though we continue to believe we will grab additional market share as a result of some local companies' lack of ability to efficiently develop, market forces are not entirely in the control of us and lower margins may be prolonged.



***The reform and restructuring of local agricultural administrative offices and state-owned seed enterprises may adversely affect our future business.***

According to a document published by General Office of the State Council of the PRC in May, 2006, the agricultural administrative offices of local government shall stop engaging in seed production and distribution business by the end of June, 2007. On the other hand, state-owned seed enterprises shall not co-mingle with those administrative offices. The reform and restructuring of state-owned seed enterprises will likely lead to reallocation of the seed market share, and our competitors may increase their market share by participating in the restructuring of the state-owned seed companies.

***Technological change in creating seed hybrids could adversely affect our business, causing a loss in business opportunities, market share and revenues.***

We currently rely upon traditional methods of creating crop seed hybrids to develop new products. While these methods are highly effective, there has been an increase in the development of genetically modified agricultural products to increase the quality and quantity of crop yields. This new genetic technology is controversial, and it has not been widely accepted in many regions of the world, including the PRC. However, as the ability to use genetic modification to produce seeds that are superior to or less costly than those that we produce by traditional methods increases, the threat of competition from this source becomes more realistic. A number of factors that are difficult to predict, such as a shift among farmer and consumer attitudes making these kinds of products more or less acceptable, affect the extent to which this potential threat could affect our business prospects.

We are taking steps to respond to the competition risk presented by genetically modified agricultural products. We have commenced our own research and development efforts for genetically modified seeds, and we have entered into agreements with the Chinese Academy of Science, the China Agricultural Academy of Science and Peking University in the PRC working on genetic modifications that give us the right to market the seeds they develop. However, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful in producing improved seed varieties that are able to compete with those produced by other genetically-modified seed producers.

***If we do not comply with PRC regulations, we may not be able to operate our business or we may be fined, adversely affecting our business, operations and revenues.***

The PRC has many regulations relating to the seed business, including obtaining and maintaining operating licenses. Seed products must be licensed and undergo a stringent review process before they may be sold in the PRC. We believe we currently have all the necessary licenses, and that we are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. If we are not in compliance then we may be fined or lose the ability to sell a particular seed or operate our business altogether. If the fines are substantial or the ability to sell or operate is withdrawn, this will result in additional costs or the loss of revenues and perhaps our ability to continue as a business.

***We may become a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. investors.***

Depending upon the value of our shares and the composition of our assets and income over time, we could be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, by the United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we were classified as a PFIC in any taxable year in which you hold our shares and you are a U.S. investor, you would generally be taxed at higher ordinary income rates, rather than lower capital gain rates, when you dispose of those shares at a gain in a later year, even if we are not a PFIC in that year. In addition, a portion of the tax imposed on your gain would be increased by an interest charge. Moreover, if we were classified as a PFIC in any taxable year, you would not be able to benefit from any preferential tax rate with respect to

any dividend distribution that you may receive from us in that year or any later year. Finally, you would also be subject to special U.S. tax reporting requirements.

We believe that we were not a PFIC for the taxable year 2005. However, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the taxable year 2006 and/or later taxable years, as PFIC status is re-tested each year and depends on the facts in such year. For example, we would be a PFIC for the taxable year 2007 if the sum of our average market capitalization, which is our share price multiplied by the total number of our outstanding shares, and our liabilities over that taxable year is not more than twice the value of our cash, cash equivalents, and other assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. We could also be a PFIC for any taxable year if the gross income that we and our subsidiaries earn from passive investments is substantial in comparison with the gross income from our business operations.

While we will continue to examine our PFIC status, we cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for any future taxable year. For more information on the U.S. tax consequences to you that would result from our classification as a PFIC, please see Item 10E, “Additional Information — Taxation — United States federal income taxation — U.S. Holders — Passive Foreign Investment Company.”

***Any diversion of management attention to matters related to acquisitions or any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with integrating acquired operations may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and/or financial condition.***

We have recently completed several acquisitions involving seed companies. These transactions are designed to contribute to our long-term growth. We must fit such acquisitions into our growth strategies to generate sufficient value to justify their cost. Acquisitions also present other challenges, including geographical coordination, personnel integration and retention of key management personnel, systems integration and the reconciliation of corporate cultures. Those operations could divert management’s attention from our business or cause a temporary interruption of or loss of momentum in our business and the loss of key personnel from the acquired companies.

***We may have to take actions that are contrary to our business objectives to avoid being deemed an investment company under the US Investment Company Act of 1940.***

We are engaged in the research, development, production, sale and distribution of hybrid crop seeds through our PRC Operating Companies in China, and we do not engage in minority investments except on a selective basis as a component of our strategy to expand our business. Currently, we own substantial minority investments in Biocentury Transgene (China) Co., Ltd., Shijiazhuang Liyu Technology Co.,Ltd. and Jilin Changrong High-tech Seed Limited. We believe we are not an investment company within the meaning of Section 3(a)(1)(C) the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “US Investment Company Act”), but as a result of these and other investments, we could be deemed an investment company within the meaning of Section 3(a)(1)(C). We will monitor our assets on a quarterly basis and take all necessary steps in order to ensure that we are not deemed an investment company within the meaning of Section 3(a)(1)(C) or otherwise are required to register as an investment company under the US Investment Company Act in the future. The steps we may need to take could include selling all or part of our minority investments in those companies, investing in a greater proportion of tangible assets relative to our total assets or acquiring control (as such term is defined in the US Investment Company Act) over those companies. Depending on timing and other factors, taking one or more of these steps may divert us from our strategy of expanding our business. If we are unable to take the necessary steps to avoid being inadvertently deemed an investment company or otherwise being required to register under the US Investment Company Act, we would not be able to offer our securities in the United States until we were no longer deemed an investment company under the US Investment Company Act. We could also be subject to other adverse consequences.

***The integration of Denong into Origin might increase our operation costs and might have an adverse effect on our operating results.***

By October, 2006, we have acquired approximately 95% equity interest in Denong Zhengcheng Seed Company, Ltd., or Denong, a developer, producer and marketer of rice, corn, canola and cotton in the southwest region of China. To integrate Denong into our growth strategies, we may need to invest considerable financial and human resources, which will likely increase our operation costs. Furthermore, the integration process could divert our management’s attention from our business, which might have an adverse effect on our operating results.

***Our business benefits from certain PRC government incentives. Expiration of, or changes to, these incentives could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.***



The PRC government has provided various incentives to high-technology companies in order to encourage development of the high-technology industry. Such incentives include reduced tax rates and other measures. For example, Origin Biotechnology is entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% as a high technology company, and was exempted from income tax for 2006. As these tax benefits expire, the effective tax rate will increase, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, repeal of privileges granted by the Chinese government to the seed industry, such as subsidies, could adversely affect our earnings as well.

***Efforts to protect our intellectual property rights and to defend against claims against us can increase our costs and will not always succeed; any failures could adversely affect our sales and profitability or restrict our ability to conduct our business.***

Intellectual property rights are crucial to our business. We endeavor to obtain and protect our intellectual property rights where our products are produced. However, we may be unable to obtain protection for our intellectual property. Even if protection is obtained, competitors, growers, or others in the chain of commerce may raise legal challenges to our rights or illegally infringe on our rights, including through means that may be difficult to prevent or detect. In addition, because of the rapid pace of technological change, and the confidentiality of patent applications in some jurisdictions, competitors may be issued patents from applications that were unknown to us prior to issuance. These patents could reduce the value of our commercial or pipeline products or, to the extent they cover key technologies on which we have unknowingly relied, require that we seek to obtain licenses or cease using the technology, no matter how valuable to our business. We cannot assure you we would be able to obtain such a license on acceptable terms. The extent to which we succeed or fail in our efforts to protect our intellectual property will affect our costs, sales and other results of operations.

***Our ability to estimate growers' future needs, and match our production and the level of product carried by our distributors to those needs, has a significant effect on our sales.***

Growers' decisions are affected by market, economic and weather conditions that are not known in advance. Failure to provide distributors with enough inventory of our products will reduce our current sales. In addition, inadequate distributor liquidity could affect distributors' ability to pay for our products and, therefore, affect our sales or our ability to collect on our receivables.

***Deficient railway transportation capacity in Northwestern China may result in the increase of our transportation-related costs and thus adversely affect our business.***

Our major production base is located at Linze County, Gansu Province, China. Seeds produced there are transported throughout China each year by means of railway, which is currently the most cost-efficient way. With economic development and frequent flow of material, the Northwest railway is deficient in terms of its transportation capability. As our volume of freight increases year by year, the seeds may have to be transported by other vehicles if the railway cannot guarantee the increasingly larger volume of freight. The production costs thus will increase accordingly with the increase in transportation costs, which may adversely affect our business.

***There are difficulties in managing our storage system, which may result in damage of seeds in storage and operating losses.***

Seed storage entails significant risks, including difficulties in management of moisture, temperature and humidity of storage condition, any failure of which may result in damage of seeds in store and operating losses.

***Seasonal sales changes of our main products result in cyclical changes of cash flow and operating activities, which may cause difficulties in our capital chain and have a material and adverse effect on our business operations.***

The sales season of corn, rice and cotton seed lasts from October to June; the delivery of canola lasts from July to September. We generally do not have sales revenue from July to September, which results in cyclical changes of our cash flow and operating activities. From July to September each year, our cash flow will be very limited. Any failure in utilizing capital during this period may cause difficulties in our capital chain, and therefore may have a material and adverse effect on our business operations.

***Aged inventory may result in an increase of our administrative expenses and cause operating losses.***

Due to the nature of the seed industry, we normally produce seeds according to our production plan before we deliver the seeds to our customers. Our production plan could be too aggressive, and therefore we could produce more seeds than demanded by the market which could result in aged seeds. We may decide not to sell the aged seeds if we take into account factors such as the quality of the seeds. In that case, the aged inventory could eventually be sold as common products at greatly reduced prices. Aged inventory could result in assets impairment risk, in which case we would suffer a loss and incur an increase of general and administrative expense.

***If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud or restatement of previously reported financial results, and investor confidence and the market price of our shares may be adversely impacted.***

We will become subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, which requires us to set out a management report containing an assessment on our internal controls over financial reporting in our Annual Report. It also requires an independent registered public accounting firm attest to and report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. If we cannot implement the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, our independent auditors may not be able to provide a written attestation as to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission. It could also result in the loss of investor confidence in us, in particular the reliability of financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively affect the market price of our shares. Furthermore, we may be required to incur significant costs for compliance with Section 404, and thereby increase our costs and decrease our operating margins.

***We have limited business insurance coverage in China.***

The insurance industry in China is still at an early stage of development. In particular, PRC insurance companies do not offer extensive business insurance products. As a result, we do not have any business liability or disruption insurance coverage for our operations in China. Any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster might result in our incurring substantial costs and the diversion of resources.

#### **Risks relating to organization of our business and our structure**

***Three of our PRC Operating Companies will be controlled subsidiaries through stock consignment agreements rather than by direct ownership of shares, the terms of which may have to be enforced, which would require us to incur extra costs, create uncertainty as to ownership of the operating businesses involved and risk the possible loss of rights.***

Under PRC law, foreign entities are not currently permitted to own more than 49% of a seed production company. In order to address those restrictions, Origin, a non-Chinese entity that cannot directly own the shares of three of our PRC Operating Companies, namely, Beijing Origin Seed Limited, Changchun Origin Seed Technology Development Limited and Henan Origin Cotton Technology Development Limited, will instead hold the right to control such shares in all respects, including voting, dividends, nomination of directors, and corporate management, through stock consignment agreements executed by the owners of the stock of these companies. When the shares can be transferred, they will be transferred to us for no additional consideration.

There is the risk, however, that a consigning stockholder will not fulfill its obligations under the stock consignment agreement. In that event, we may need to resort to the PRC courts to have our rights under the agreements enforced. Such enforcement will cause us to incur legal expenses. In addition, while a case is pending there will be uncertainty regarding our rights as to the three PRC Operating Companies involved. In addition, a PRC court may decide not to enforce the agreements in part or at all. To the extent these agreements are neither observed nor enforced as intended, the three PRC Operating Companies and Denong Zhengcheng Seed Company, Ltd, which is approximately 95% owned by Beijing origin Seed Limited, will not be controlled by us as intended, which will affect our value and restrict our ability to obtain the income and other rights of ownership associated with the consigned stock. It may also prevent the consolidation of our financial statements with the three PRC Operating Companies, which would reduce the reported earnings of the consolidated companies. The uncertainty of ownership may also affect our market value.

***Whether or not a consignment agreement is terminated depends on the consensus of our board and the consignees, the result of which termination would be a possible loss of some rights or assets held by us without receiving fair value in return.***

The consignment agreements relating to our control of the stock of three of our PRC Operating Companies (not including Origin Biotechnology) may be terminated after three years upon mutual agreement between us and the consignees. Three of the consignees, Messrs. Han, Yang and Yuan, also serve as our officers and/or directors. These three persons own, in the aggregate, 8,619,350 shares of our common stock, or about 37% of our issued and outstanding common stock. Holding such amount of stock will allow them to control or greatly influence the selection of directors and matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including voting to terminate the consignment agreements.

There are corporate protections in place to protect our interests, such as an independent board of directors, an Audit Committee of independent directors that must approve insider transactions, a code of conduct requiring fair dealing with the Company and the British Virgin Islands statutory provision that a disposition of more than 50% of the assets of a company must be approved by a majority of the stockholders. Moreover, if consigned stock is transferred to us as provided in the agreements when the restrictions under PRC law are lifted, that stock will thereafter not be subject to the consignment agreements, and the termination of the consignment agreements would then have no effect as to ownership of that stock. However, if the consignment agreements should be terminated, then we would lose our rights with respect to the consigned stock and profits of the issuing corporation. Such a loss would impair the value of the company and would reduce our ability to generate revenue.

***We may be subject to contingent tax liabilities.***

On December 20, 2004, Chardan China Acquisition Corp., or Chardan, entered into a stock purchase agreement with State Harvest Holdings Limited, or State Harvest, and all the stockholders of State Harvest for Chardan's acquisition of State Harvest. In connection with the acquisition, Chardan formed its wholly-owned subsidiary, Origin Agritech Limited, or Origin. On November 8, 2005, Chardan merged with and into Origin for the purpose of redomestication out of the United States. The redomestication merger was achieved by a one-for-one exchange of all the outstanding common stock of Chardan for common stock of Origin, and the assumption of all the rights and obligations of Chardan by Origin. Immediately after the redomestication merger, Origin acquired all the common stock of State Harvest by the issuance of shares and payments of cash consideration to the shareholders of State Harvest or their designee. The Company may be subject to contingent tax liabilities in connection with the above share exchange transaction, and considers such contingent tax liabilities more likely than remote. As of December 31, 2005, such contingent tax liabilities are reasonably possible to be in the range of RMB 39,059,000 to RMB 64,218,000. The Company does not expect to incur tax liabilities at the higher end of the range, based on the information currently available.

***The technical services agreements between Beijing Origin State Harvest Biotechnology Limited and the other three Operating Companies may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities for transfer pricing adjustments.***

We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that our technical service agreements between Beijing Origin State Harvest Biotechnology Limited, or Origin Biotechnology, and the other three PRC Operating Companies, namely, Beijing Origin Seed Limited, Changchun Origin Seed Technology Development Limited and Henan Origin Cotton Technology Development Limited, were not entered into based on arm's length negotiations. If the PRC tax authorities determine that these agreements were not entered into on an arm's length basis, they may adjust our income and expenses for PRC tax purposes in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could result in a reduction, for PRC tax purposes, of deductions recorded by the three PRC Operating Companies, which could adversely affect us by:

- increasing the three PRC Operating Companies' tax liability without reducing Origin Biotechnology's tax liability, which could further result in late payment fees and other penalties to our PRC Operating Companies for under-paid taxes; or
- limiting Origin Biotechnology's ability to maintain preferential tax treatment and government financial incentives, which, if the transfer pricing adjustment is significant, could result in Origin Biotechnology failing to qualify for those preferential tax treatments and government financial incentives.

As a result, any transfer pricing adjustment could have a material and adverse impact upon our financial condition.

***There are government regulations that limit or prohibit foreign investment in the PRC, which may restrict our growth.***

Although there is a general restriction on foreign investment in the seed industry in the PRC, our corporate structure enables us to receive foreign investment, those restrictions notwithstanding. Our continued ability to receive foreign investment may be important to our ability to continue to expand our business rapidly and to manage that expansion effectively. There is no way to be certain that a change in the regulations allowing us to receive foreign investment will not occur, which could disrupt our plan to expand our business.

## **Risks relating to the PRC**

***Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC, including its policy of reforming its economic system, could have a material adverse effect on the growth of private businesses in the PRC such as ours.***

Since the late 1970's, the PRC has been reforming its economic system and changing from a planned economy based on governmental dictates and priorities to one that uses market forces to influence deployment of economic resources, labor and capital and to determine business endeavors. It is impossible to predict whether or not the government will continue to encourage economic liberalization and further release its control over the economy and encourage private enterprise. We also cannot predict the timing or extent of future economic reforms that may be proposed. Any reimposition of planned economy regulation or similar kinds of restrictions could reduce the freedom of private businesses to operate in a profitable manner, restrict inflows of capital or stifle investor willingness to participate in the PRC economy. To the extent we need additional capital, any restrictions on foreign ownership, foreign investment and repatriation of profits will hamper our ability to find capital outside of the PRC.

***The economy of China has been experiencing unprecedented growth, leading to some inflation. If the government tries to control inflation by traditional means of monetary policy or returns to planned economic techniques, our business will suffer a reduction in sales growth and expansion opportunities.***

The rapid growth of the PRC economy has historically resulted in high levels of inflation. If the government tries to control inflation, it may have an adverse effect on the business climate and growth of private enterprise in the PRC. An economic slowdown could have an adverse effect on our sales and may increase costs. If inflation is allowed to proceed unchecked, our costs would likely increase, and there can be no assurance that we would be able to increase our prices to an extent that would offset the increase in our expenses.

***A return to profit repatriation controls may limit our ability to pay dividends and expand our business, and may reduce the attractiveness of investing in PRC business opportunities.***

PRC law allows enterprises owned by foreign investors to remit their profits, dividends and bonuses earned in the PRC to other countries, and the remittance does not require prior approval by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. SAFE regulations require extensive documentation and reporting, some of which is burdensome and slows payments. If there is a return to payment restrictions and reporting, the ability of a PRC company to attract investors will be reduced. Also, current investors may not be able to obtain the benefits of the profits of the business generated in the PRC for other reasons. Relevant PRC laws and regulations permit payment of dividends only from retained earnings, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. It is possible that the PRC tax authorities may require changes in determining income of the Company that would limit its ability to pay dividends and make other distributions. PRC law requires companies to set aside a portion of net income to fund certain reserves, which amounts are not distributable as dividends. These rules and possible changes could restrict our PRC Operating Companies from repatriating funds to State Harvest and ultimately to us and our stockholders as dividends.

***Any fluctuations in exchange rates could result in foreign currency exchange losses.***

Because our earnings and cash from operations are denominated in Renminbi, fluctuations in exchange rates between U.S. dollars and Renminbi will affect our balance sheet and earnings per share in U.S. dollars. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the Renminbi relative to the U.S. dollar would affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations. The People's Bank of China sets and publishes a daily base exchange rate. Until July 21, 2005, the People's Bank of China set this rate with reference primarily to the supply and demand of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar in the



market during the prior day; beginning on July 21, 2005, the People's Bank of China has set this rate with reference primarily to the supply and demand of Renminbi against a basket of currencies in the market during the prior day, and the People's Bank of China also takes into account other factors such as the general conditions existing in the international foreign exchange markets. The PRC government may further adjust the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies, and may further amend its policy of using a fixed-rate regime to govern foreign currency transactions, although the PRC government has not committed itself to take any such action currently. Fluctuations in the exchange rate will also affect the relative value of any dividend we issue, which will be exchanged into U.S. dollars, the value of any U.S. dollar denominated investments we make in the future and any earnings on such investments.

***Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenues effectively.***

Substantially all our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. We may need to convert a portion of our revenues into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations, including, among others, payment of dividends declared, if any, in respect of our ordinary shares. Under China's existing foreign exchange regulations, our PRC subsidiary is able to pay dividends in foreign currencies, without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not take measures in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of PRC governmental authorities, including the SAFE. If our PRC Operating Companies borrow foreign currency loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with the SAFE, and if we finance our PRC subsidiary by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities including the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts. These limitations could affect the ability of our PRC subsidiary to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

***PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may increase the administrative burden we face and create regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our overseas and cross border investment activity, and a failure by our shareholders who are PRC residents to make any required applications and filings pursuant to such regulations may prevent us from being able to distribute profits and could expose us and our PRC resident shareholders to liability under PRC law.***

In October 2005, the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, promulgated regulations that require registration with local SAFE offices in connection with direct or indirect offshore investment by PRC residents, including PRC individual residents and PRC corporate entities. These regulations apply to our shareholders who are PRC residents and also apply to our prior and future offshore acquisitions. In particular, the SAFE regulations require PRC residents to file with competent SAFE offices information about offshore companies in which they have directly or indirectly invested and to make follow-up filings in connection with certain material transactions involving such offshore companies, such as increases or decreases in investment amount, transfers or exchanges of shares, mergers or divisions, long-term equity or debt investments, or external guarantees or other material events that do not involve return investment.

The SAFE regulations required registration by March 31, 2006 of direct or indirect investments previously made by PRC residents in offshore companies. If a PRC resident with a direct or indirect stake in an offshore parent company fails to make the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of such offshore parent company may be prohibited from making distributions of profit to the offshore parent and from paying the offshore parent proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation in respect of the PRC subsidiaries. Further, failure to comply with various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for foreign exchange evasion.

Our major shareholders who are PRC residents, or whose shares are beneficially owned by PRC residents, have completed foreign exchange registration with the local foreign exchange bureau according to these SAFE regulations. However, as these regulations are relatively new and there is uncertainty concerning the reconciliation of the new regulations with other approval requirements, it is unclear how the regulations, and any future legislation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We are committed to complying and to ensuring that our shareholders who are subject to the regulations comply with the relevant rules. However, we cannot assure you that all of our shareholders who are PRC residents

will comply with our request to make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by the regulations or other related legislation. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders to receive any required approvals or make any required registrations may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross border investment activities, limit our PRC subsidiary to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure, as a result of which our business operations and our ability to distribute a dividend to you could be materially and adversely affected.

***If certain exemptions within the PRC regarding withholding taxes are removed, we may be required to deduct Chinese corporate withholding taxes from any dividends that are paid to us by the PRC Operating Companies which will reduce the return on investment.***

Under current PRC tax laws, regulations and rulings, companies are exempt from withholding taxes with respect to dividends paid to stockholders of PRC companies outside the PRC. If the foregoing exemption is eliminated, we may be required to withhold such taxes, which will reduce our revenues as a parent company and the amount of retained earnings that may be distributed to our stockholders.

***The PRC legal system has inherent uncertainties that could limit the legal protections available to you.***

Nearly all of our assets and all of our operations are in the PRC. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but are not binding on subsequent cases and have limited precedential value. Since 1979, the PRC legislative bodies have promulgated laws and regulations dealing with such economic matters as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. However, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their non-binding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. The laws in the PRC differ from the laws in the United States and may afford less protection to our stockholders.

***You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing original actions in the PRC based on United States judgments against us, our subsidiaries, our officers and directors and experts named in the Transition Report.***

We are incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and our PRC Operating Companies are formed under PRC law. Substantially all of our assets are located in the PRC. In addition, most of our directors and executive officers reside within the PRC, and substantially all of the assets of these persons are located within the PRC. It may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside the PRC upon our directors, or executive officers and experts named in the Transition Report, including effecting service of process with respect to matters arising under United States federal securities laws or applicable state securities laws. The PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States and many other countries. As a result, recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of a court in the United States or many other jurisdictions in relation to any matter, including securities laws, may be difficult or impossible. Furthermore, an original action may be brought in the PRC against our assets and our subsidiaries, our directors and executive officers and experts named in the Transition Report only if the actions are not required to be arbitrated by PRC law and only if the facts alleged in the complaint give rise to a cause of action under PRC law. In connection with any such original action, a PRC court may award civil liability, including monetary damages.

***The recurrence of SARS in China, the potential outbreak of avian flu in China, or similar adverse public health developments, and concerns over the spread of these diseases in China and elsewhere, may materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.***

From December 2002 to June 2003, China and certain other countries experienced an outbreak of a new and highly contagious form of atypical pneumonia now known as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. On July 5, 2003, the World Health Organization declared that the SARS outbreak had been contained. Since September 2003, however, a number of isolated new cases of SARS have been reported, most recently in central China in April 2004. During May and June of 2003, many businesses in China were closed by the PRC government to prevent transmission of SARS. Recently, concerns have been raised with respect to the spread of avian flu in various regions in China. Any recurrence of the SARS outbreak, outbreak of avian flu, or the development of a similar health hazard in China, may adversely affect our business and operating results. For instance, a recurrence of SARS, outbreak of avian flu or any

other epidemic may lead to health or other government regulations requiring temporary closure of our business, or the businesses of our suppliers or customers, which will severely disrupt our business operations and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

## **Risks relating to our shares**

***There will be a substantial number of ordinary shares available for sale in the future which may increase volumes of ordinary shares available and lead to a decline in the market price of ordinary shares.***

The initial purchase price for the acquisition of State Harvest and its subsidiaries included 10,000,000 ordinary shares. These shares were not registered, and a substantial portion of them are held by insiders; therefore they are restricted. Commencing on November 8, 2006, one year after the consummation of the acquisition, these shares have become eligible for resale in the public market under SEC Rule 144 with limitations, and after two years some of these shares may become eligible for resale in the public market under SEC Rule 144(k). As a result, the number of shares available for sale will likely increase over time, which tends to reduce the market price of shares.

***If certain financial or financing objectives are achieved, the former State Harvest shareholders will be entitled to receive additional amounts of our ordinary shares as contingent consideration for the acquisition of their shares, which would result in dilution and might have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares.***

Under the stock purchase agreement among Chardan, State Harvest and all the shareholders of State Harvest, the former State Harvest shareholders are entitled to receive additional ordinary shares if certain financial performance or financing targets are achieved. There is no obligation to register the shares after issuance. However, after being held for appropriate periods, the ordinary shares will be eligible for resale under Rule 144. If the additional shares are earned, it will significantly increase the number of ordinary shares outstanding. The issuance of these additional shares will have a dilutive effect on the shares already outstanding and may cause a reduction in the trading price of our ordinary shares in the public market.

***Voting control by executive officers, directors and other of our affiliates may limit investors' ability to influence the outcome of director elections and other matters requiring shareholder approval.***

Three of our executive officers and directors, Messrs. Han, Yang and Yuan own about 37% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. These three major shareholders may maintain significant control over the outcome of some corporate transactions or other matters submitted to our shareholders for approval, including the election of directors and the approval of other business transactions. This concentration of ownership could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our control or discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares or prevent shareholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their ordinary shares. In addition, if these major shareholders choose to dispose of a material portion of our ordinary shares they hold, the prevailing market price of our securities may decline.

***Certain provisions in our organizational documents may discourage our acquisition by a third party, which could limit your opportunity to sell your shares at a premium.***

Our memorandum and articles of association include provisions that could limit the ability of others to acquire control of us. Under those provisions, the board of directors has the power to issue preferred shares with such rights attaching to them as they decide and that this power could be used in a manner that would delay, defer or prevent a change of control of us. These provisions could have the effect of depriving you of an opportunity to sell your shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to acquire control of us in a tender offer or similar transactions.

***As a result of the merger of Chardan with and into Origin, a British Virgin Islands company, and the issuance of shares in the acquisition of State Harvest, we qualify as a foreign private issuer and as a result are subject to***

*reduced requirements with respect to the reporting of financial statements and other material events to our shareholders and the SEC.*

As a foreign private issuer, we are obligated to file an Annual Report with audited financial statements and 6-K reports at such times as we release information to the public either voluntarily or pursuant to the laws of the British Virgin Islands or the PRC. Therefore, the regularity of financial and other information will be less than would be applicable to a domestic United States registered company under the rules and regulations of the SEC. Investors may not receive information on a timely basis, therefore increasing their risk of investment.

## ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

### A. History and development of the company.

Origin Agritech Limited, or Origin, was first incorporated as a company under the International Business Companies Act, 1984 (as amended) of the British Virgin Islands on February 10, 2005. In view of the passing into law of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 (“BCA”), it having been Gazetted in 2004, the Company was re-registered on July 10, 2006 under the BCA.

Chardan China Acquisition Corp., or Chardan, the predecessor of Origin, was a blank check company organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on December 5, 2003. Chardan was formed for the purpose of effecting a business combination with companies having operations based in China and significant growth potential. Initially, Chardan’s efforts were limited to organizational activities, completion of its initial public offering and the evaluation of possible business combinations opportunities. On March 22, 2004, Chardan successfully consummated an initial public offering of its equity securities from which it derived net proceeds of approximately \$21,216,000. Chardan’s common stock, warrants to purchase common stock and units (each unit consisting of one share of common stock and two warrants to purchase common stock) were quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbols CAQC for the common stock, CAQCW for the warrants and CAQCU for the units. Other than its initial public offering and the pursuit of business combination opportunities, Chardan was not engaged in any other business until December 2004.

On December 20, 2004, Chardan entered into a stock purchase agreement, or the Stock Purchase Agreement, with State Harvest Holdings Limited, or State Harvest, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on October 6, 2004, and all the stockholders of State Harvest. On February 10, 2005, Chardan formed a wholly-owned subsidiary under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, under the name “Origin Agritech Limited” to effect a stock acquisition of State Harvest. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Stock Purchase Agreement, Chardan merged into Origin for the purpose of redomestication out of the United States, and immediately thereafter, Origin acquired all of the issued and outstanding stock of State Harvest, which acquisition included four controlled affiliated operating corporations, namely, Beijing Origin Seed Limited, or Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin Seed Technology Development Limited, or Changchun Origin, Henan Origin Cotton Technology Development Limited, or Henan Origin, and Beijing Origin State Harvest Biotechnology Limited, or Origin Biotechnology. All the four controlled operating corporations are organized under the laws of the PRC.

On December 5, 2005, Origin sent out redemption notices to all of the holders of its issued and its outstanding callable common stock purchase warrants. The warrants were originally issued by Chardan in March 2004. As a result of the merger of Chardan into Origin, the warrants were exercisable into ordinary shares of Origin. The warrants were exercised for ordinary shares of Origin at \$5.00 per warrant. Approximately 8,043,752 of the 8,050,000 warrants that were then issued and outstanding were exercised at a price of \$5.00 per warrant through the redemption date of January 9, 2006. Holders of the few remaining warrants that were not exercised were paid \$.01 per warrant and the warrants were extinguished. The gross proceeds received from this redemption were approximately \$40 million, of which \$15 million was used to satisfy the outstanding obligations of Origin to the shareholders of State Harvest under the Stock Purchase Agreement, and remainder is and will continue to be used as working capital and for other corporate purposes, including future acquisitions. After the redemption of the warrants, Origin has approximately 23,472,910 common shares issued and outstanding.

As part of our efforts to expand our operations, we have made the following acquisitions:

On January 24, 2006, Beijing Origin and Jilin Jinong Hi-tech Limited, or Jinong, jointly established Jilin Changrong High-tech Seed Limited, or Jilin Changrong, with Beijing Origin holding 34.7% of Jilin Changrong. Jilin Changrong



engages in the research, development, production, sale and distribution of hybrid corn in the northeast region of China.

On January 24, 2006, Beijing Origin acquired a 52.21% controlling interest in Denong Zhengcheng Seed Company Limited, or Denong. On October 18, 2006, Beijing Origin acquired an additional 42.42% equity interest in Denong, bringing its total ownership to approximately 95%. Denong is a developer, producer and marketer of hybrid rice, cotton, corn and canola, principally in the southwest region of China.

On October 19, 2006, Beijing Origin acquired a 19% interest in Biocentury Transgene (China) Co., Ltd., or Shenzhen Biocentury, a high-tech precursor in China's transgenic plant industry. After acquiring a 7% interest in 2004 and an 8% interest in 2005, Beijing Origin now holds 34% of Shenzhen Biocentury.

Our principal executive offices are located at No. 21 Sheng Ming Yuan Road, Changping District, Beijing 102206, China, and our telephone number is (86-10) 5890-7588.

We spent about RMB15.47 million (US\$1.87 million), RMB43.20 million (US\$5.35 million), RMB25.06 million (US\$3.10 million) and RMB9.50 million (US\$1.20 million) for the purchase of plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

**B. Business overview.*****Overview***

Origin Agritech is one of the leading crop seed companies in China. We specialize in the research and development, production and sales and marketing of crop seeds throughout the PRC. Currently, we specialize in four principal products: corn, rice, cotton and canola. Origin was founded as one of the first private hybrid seed company in China. Beijing Origin seed limited, or Beijing Origin, was formed in 1997, and began operations shortly thereafter in 1998. Beijing Origin began operations by licensing existing hybrid corn seeds for development and commercial distribution. Our first hybrid corn seed was YuYu 22.

We have since expanded product offerings to include an increasing number of proprietary seed products. Proprietary hybrid seed development began 1998. To date, we have internally developed ten corn seed products, six rice seed products and two canola seed products in production and distribution. The rice and canola products were internal seed varieties developed by Denong. While we continue to increase our proprietary crop seed products in China, the majority of our revenues are from licensed seeds.

Our sales offices are spread through the central, northern, and southern regions of China. Our initial focus was on hybrid corn seed. In 2001, we expanded our business activities to include cotton seeds. We further expanded into rice seeds in 2004. The acquisition of Denong in 2006 greatly increased our selection of rice seeds and brought us new canola products. Geographically, we expanded our market penetration through acquisitions, especially in the southwest region of China. Over the past three years, the number of corn, cotton, rice and canola varieties we have sold (both licensed and proprietary) has increased significantly. The following diagram illustrates the increase in the number of the seed varieties we sold over the past three years.

**Varieties of Seed Products:**

Year	Varieties of Seed Products				Total
	Corn	Cotton	Rice	Canola	
2004	19	4	1	0	24
2005	29	8	2	0	39
2006	42	15	32	8	97

***Commercial Product Development***

We believe that we maintain a strict seed quality control system. We were the first Chinese seed company to gain ISO9001-2000 certification.

To maintain our position as a quality producer, we budget approximately 5% of our gross revenues based on each prior year's results for research and development. Because of the increase in our gross revenues, the actual amount spent in any year has generally been around 3% of gross revenues in that year. We spent RMB6,773,621 (US\$818,416), RMB6,977,000 (US\$865,000), RMB 5,963,096 (US\$736,913) and RMB13,143,768 (US\$ 1,662,926) in each of the years ended December 31, 2004, and 2005, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

We produce our hybrid seeds by contracting with local farmers through which we provide them with parental seeds and technical support. Our seed conditioning plants located in Changchun, Shenyang, Henan, Yunnan, Beijing and Sichuan supply finished products nationwide. We believe that we have significant processing capability and use advanced equipment for efficiency and maintaining a high quality of seed products. By employing these practices, we believe that we have achieved a product quality on par with that of our foreign counterparts that is consistently well

received by our customers.

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We have established technological co-operations with various universities and research entities within China in connection with research of conventional breeding, including China Agricultural University, Henan Agricultural University, China Academy of Science, China Academy of Agricultural Science, Liaoning Agricultural Academy, Yunnan Agricultural Academy, Guizhou Agricultural Academy of Science, Jilin Agricultural Academy of Science, Beijing Agricultural Academy of Science and China Rice Academy. In biotechnology, we are cooperating with the Institute of Microbiology at the Chinese Academy of Sciences to undertake one of Beijing Significant High-tech Achievements Transformation Projects, "Transformation of glutamate dehydrogenase gene of fungus into maize." These co-operations help improve our research capabilities and enable us to develop and commercialize our products.

The development of the science of genetics has permitted the creation of new species of corn, rice and cotton, rather than just new varieties. Genetically modified, or GM, corn, soybean and cotton have been widely used in the United States and many other countries to guard against insect damage and to increase yields. The future potential for GM corn and rice in China exists. Since receiving Chinese government approval, genetically modified cotton to guard against borer damage is now widely planted. Because the Chinese market has widely accepted GM cotton and the Ministry of Agriculture is beginning to promote GM rice seed as well, we believe that GM products will eventually be fully promoted and accepted in the Chinese market. In response to these developments, we initiated our own biotech program in 2000 to ensure that our technology will be ready when the market is ready. We have already been successful in marketing BT cotton varieties in China and plan to continue to develop other new seed varieties.

Once approval for distribution of a new seed is obtained, the producer must turn to commercial development of the seed variety. We do this by distributing the seed to our network of more than 100,000 farmers, each of whom plants the hybrid to produce seeds for commercial distribution the following season. This network of local farmers who produce our seeds is an important element of our strategy to produce an increasing number of products with consistent quality.

### ***National Marketing and Distribution***

We have our own sales organization consisting of 191 persons that oversee all aspects of the distribution and retail sale network and promote the company sales to the expanding distribution chain.

We have established a nationwide distribution network with over 3,200 first-level distributors and over 60,000 second-level distributors and some retailers. The distributors in turn sell our products to retailers and the retailers sell them to the farmers. This distribution network covers almost all the provinces of the PRC, excluding only Qinghai and Tibet.

The terms of our distributor agreements provide for territorial exclusivity on a designated product, usually on a county-wide basis. To enforce exclusivity and monitor product locations, we assign a code to each distributor and mark all packaging sent to the distributor with this code. Vigilant monitoring of territorial integrity and enforcement of contractual penalties, which may include termination of distribution rights and cancellation of price discounts or preferential prices, provides stability and profitability within the distribution network, ensuring quality services and product availability. We believe that we enjoy a very positive reputation for our implementation and enforcement of this exclusive distribution system. Distributors buy our seeds at a wholesale price established by us and are required to make payment prior to delivery. Distributors that place orders, and make deposits on an order for sales to be made the following year, two months before the delivery are generally offered a discount. At the end of the annual sales season, we set a final sales price that is often below the suggested retail price. This final price includes any end of the season discount we offer to our customers. As a result of our discount policy, we cannot set the final sales price of our products to a customer until the entire selling season has ended for that customer. Selling seasons vary among customers from region to region and from year to year. We deliver our products and receive payments on a relatively predictable schedule. First, we request and generally receive a cash deposit for our products, followed by a further

pre-payment of the expected sales price. Then, we deliver products to our customers and receive confirmation of delivery. Finally, we set the final sales price of our delivered products to a customer based on the total volume of sales to that customer.

The specific term of a distributor agreement varies depending on negotiations and the nature of the distributor and its prospective territory. There usually is an initial payment for the distribution right which is applied in whole or in part to future orders, depending upon compliance with the terms of the agreement. The agreement also delineates pricing adherence requirements and permissible discounting sales, territory, ordering and supply obligations, returns, market support and other regular business terms and dispute resolution provisions. No one distributor accounts for more than 1% of our sales.

On an annual basis, our sales team assists distributors in writing monthly sales plans. These sales plans are then submitted to us via facsimile 30 days prior to the required seed delivery dates. Every year during the harvest season, we organize our production demonstrations in cooperation with local villages and seed distributors, to which we invite farmers and others in the seed distribution chain. At these demonstrations, our teams show their hybrid seeds, explain planting techniques, discuss industry best practices and disseminate promotional materials. These marketing and production demonstrations help create new demand, not only in each village where demonstrations are held, but also in nearby villages, for both the current season and for succeeding years.

Our technical service department has a 24-hour toll-free number available for farmers and distributors, through which they can obtain solutions to specific technical problems and issues of seed piracy. If on-site help is required, a technical assistant will arrive on location within 48 hours of a call. We also enlist the help of our distributors to provide help and advice to farmers. We believe that our focus on customer service and technical support have helped us to build brand identity and loyalty, contributing to our total sales growth over the last several years.

Using mass communication, such as local TV, radio broadcasts and newspapers, we promote our brand to over 70% of our geographic market, reaching over twenty-four million individual farmer households. Additionally, we publish a seasonal newspaper, "Technology and Service," with a distribution to about thirty million farmers, which addresses technical issues, shares success stories and further promotes the Origin brand. Origin maintains a database of over 1,000,000 farmers to track buying habits and contact information.

Product and technical service brochures are provided throughout the distribution network and have proved to be a valuable tool in promoting the sale of our crop seed products and the recognition of the Origin brand. Our slogan, "When buying seed, quality is paramount -- trust Origin," appears on all promotional material, helping to build the brand in all the local markets.

### ***Intellectual Property***

We currently have two patents and thirteen trademarks, including four trademarks registered in 2006. The patents and trademarks include names, designs and method that are used in connection with our seed products packaging and production. One of the patents relating to the method of producing hybrid corn seed is owned by Henan Agriculture University and Beijing Origin. In addition, we have applied for eight additional trademarks, and the applications have been accepted and are now being reviewed by the Trademark Office of China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

We delivered two new proprietary seed products in 2004, four new proprietary seed products in 2005, and four new proprietary seed products in 2006. With our research, breeding system and management, we have 70 proprietary corn seed products and 19 proprietary cotton seed products in the government testing and approval cycle without taking into account the proprietary seed products of Denong, including 46 new proprietary corn seed products and 11 proprietary cotton seed products in 2006.

The following table lists our self-developed proprietary seed products which have been approved by the national variety authorization committee or provincial variety authorization committee without taking into account the self-developed proprietary seed products of Denong:

Name of Variety	Name of Seed Product	Name of Proprietor	Date of Approval
AoYu 3108	Corn	Beijing Origin	June, 2006
AoYu 3118	Corn	Beijing Origin	April, 2006
AoYu 3206	Corn	Beijing Origin	December, 2005
AoYu 3202	Corn	Beijing Origin	June, 2005

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AoYu 3007	Corn	Beijing Origin	April, 2005
AoYu 3111	Corn	Beijing Origin	April, 2005
AoYu 3102	Corn	Beijing Origin	September, 2004
AoYu 3101	Corn	Beijing Origin	March, 2004
Ao Yu 3210	Corn	Beijing Origin	March, 2006
Ao Yu Qing Zhu 5102	Corn	Beijing Origin	March, 2006

So far, Denong has delivered six rice seed products and two canola products and has introduced 54 proprietary rice seed products, 13 proprietary canola products, 6 proprietary corn seed products and 2 proprietary cotton seed products in the government testing and approval cycle, including 41 new proprietary rice seed products, 13 new proprietary canola products and 5 new proprietary corn seed in 2006.

In addition to the development of our own proprietary seeds, we have licenses to distribute seeds developed by independent research and development institutions which have no commercialization ability or distribution channels of their own. Currently, we have licenses to distribute twenty-four varieties of corn, five varieties of cotton, and two varieties of rice seed. Under a typical license agreement, one of the PRC Operating Companies will obtain the license in respect of a designated product for exclusive production and marketing within China. The license fees vary in their method of determination, but generally they are a percentage of revenues from the sale of the variety or a flat fee arrangement. No agreement either in the past or currently results in a payment in excess of 1% of our revenues. Beijing Origin has these types of agreements with Hubei Province Shiyan Agricultural Sciences Institute, China Academy of Sciences Microbiology Institute, Shijiazhuang Liyu Technology Development Co., Ltd. in Hebei Province, Henan Puyang Agricultural Academy, Tieling Agricultural Academy, Lining Benxi Agricultural Academy, Sichuang Agricultural Academy, Corn Research Institution of Beijing Agricultural Forestry Academy, Huafeng Seed Limited, Liaocheng Huafeng Corn Breeding Research Institution, Food Corn Research Institution of Yunnan Agricultural Academy and Henan Agriculture University. Except for the agreements with Hubei Province Shiyan Agricultural Sciences Institute and Handan Agricultural Academy, which have terms expiring on January 10, 2008 and July 1, 2011, respectively, these agreements generally have no fixed term or termination date. The agreements may be terminated for breach by either party. We may terminate the agreements at any time, in effect, by not producing seeds thereunder, without penalty.

We have joint development agreements with the Shijiazhuang Liyu Technology Development Co., Ltd., Hebei Province, or Liyu, under which we and Liyu are to develop several varieties of corn seeds. Under these agreements, we have developed and produced six varieties of corn seeds, which together have represented a substantial amount of sales in each year ended December 31, 2004, 2005, and in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, as illustrated in the following chart:

Varieties of Corn Seeds	Percentage of 2004 Sales	Percentage of 2005 Sales	Percentage of the nine months ended September 30, 2005 Sales	Percentage of the nine months ended September 30, 2006 Sales
LinAo1	50.50%	21.00%	20.74%	11.66%
AoYu 17	7.44%	2.95%	2.92%	3.10%
Liyu 16	0.11%	26.01%	26.06%	13.27%
AoYu 19	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%
Liyu 26	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
Liyu35	—	—	—	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.64%</b>	<b>49.96%</b>	<b>49.72%</b>	<b>28.31%</b>

We have exclusive rights to produce and market the seeds developed under the agreements until the agreements are terminated, and Liyu has agreed that it will not develop any derivative hybrids from these seeds. Moreover, Liyu will pay the government fees to protect our exclusive rights. The agreement has no termination date, hence it continues until the parties jointly agree to terminate or breach of the agreement by one party or the other.

In addition to exclusive license agreements set forth above, we also have non-exclusive license agreements. The non-exclusive license fees tend to be lower than the typical exclusive license fees. Those licensors that lack



production ability or distribution channels of their own grant us the right to produce, distribute and propagate the variety of seeds, provide us with technical materials and instructions, supervise seed quality and evaluate growing areas. We are responsible for undertaking all the propagation costs, maintaining quality standards and safeguarding the variety reputation and rights of the licensors. So far, Beijing Origin has entered into these types of agreements with Henan Agriculture University for YuYu 22, Liaocheng Huafeng Maize Breeding Research Institution for Feng Liao 008 and Handan Academy of Agricultural Sciences for Ao Mian 885 and Ao Mian 802. The agreements may be terminated for breach by either party. We may terminate the agreements at any time, in effect, by not producing seeds thereunder, without penalty.

Except as discussed immediately above, no other seed products represented more than 10% of our sales in 2004, 2005 or the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In addition, except as disclosed above, no one entity is responsible for a seed product or group of seed products that represents more than 1% of our revenues.

As we develop and receive approval for our proprietary seeds, the number of seeds with respect to which we obtain licenses from others will gradually decline.

### ***The Chinese Crop Seed Market***

The Chinese agricultural sector is primarily made up of small, family-oriented farms. Increasingly, corn is becoming an important crop in China because it has a number of uses, including the use as livestock feed and a source of fuel in the form of ethanol. In addition, rice is an important human food crop and cotton is an important industrial crop.

The Chinese agricultural seed industry is fragmented, with the corn seed market being served by approximately 5,000 small, local seed suppliers. Most of these seed companies were established in the 1960s and 1970s by local county governments to address Chinese central government agricultural initiatives. They were designed at the time to provide service and support to local farmers. These local seed providers usually sell varieties of agricultural seeds that have been grown in their respective locales for years.

Improved seed products have been generally available in China through large multinational suppliers, the largest being Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., or Pioneer, Monsanto Company, or Monsanto, and Sygenta AG, or Sygenta, each of which established operations in China more than a decade ago. These multinational companies, however, have not yet penetrated the Chinese market to any appreciable extent. For more discussions about competition, please see “Competition” of this Item 4.B below.

Origin was founded with a business strategy that would meet what it believes to be the needs of small Chinese farmers. That business strategy consisted of the following elements:

- (i) Relying on proprietary seed products, initially licensed and increasingly internally developed, to deliver superior value to customers;
- (ii) Devising a process for obtaining regulatory approvals for new crop seeds (a Chinese legal requirement) that has proven efficient and effective;
- (iii) Establishing a broad network of farmers in several regions to participate in the seed development process and to produce crop seeds for commercial distribution once approval is received;
- (iv) Creating an effective distribution system using a relatively small network of primary distributors, only one in each county with exclusive territories, with which it can deal directly and efficiently which, in turn, develop their own secondary distribution network to reach out directly to the family farmers. This distribution network is not only a means for securing and fulfilling orders, but acts as a conduit for our marketing and technical support activities;
- (v) Relying on a number of marketing activities to retain existing customers and attract new ones. These marketing activities include:
  - a demonstration program that provides technical assistance to customers regarding the correct seed choice and proper cultivation methods;

- television advertising and a newsletter published three times per year that reaches nearly 2 million seed customers and provides them with information on the benefits of our products and the techniques for maximizing yields;
- a database of over 1 million customers that we use to keep repeat sales at a high level, an important component of revenue growth;
  - (vi) Delivering service and technical support to customers throughout the growing season for its products. Customers can contact us through a dedicated call center that handles up to 1,000 calls per day. Field service representatives are dispatched within 48 hours of a customer's request for help.

## ***Competition***

We face competition at several different levels, ranging from several other private Chinese companies, local seed companies that are often extensions of the local government, and large multinational hybrid and genetically modified seed producers. We believe that we can compete effectively with each of these and that we can continue to do so in the future. Each of these groups of competitors is discussed in turn below.

*Other Large Chinese Seed Companies.* We believe there are eight seed companies that control about 25% of the corn seed market of China. The majority of the largest crop seed companies have been in existence for considerably longer periods of time than we have. Some of these larger entities are state owned enterprises. We compete within this group on the basis of our consistent product quality, brand identity, customer and technical support, enforcement of our intellectual property rights and a pipeline of proprietary products.

*Local Seed Companies.* The local seed companies in China are the legacy of the centrally planned agricultural economy that was predominant in China until recently. Most of these are, or were, affiliated with county governments, which played a role in determining what crops would be grown and by whom. As was often the case with planned economies, these extensions of the bureaucracy had no profit motive, and no incentive to improve efficiencies, increase sales or innovate with new products. Market expansion was limited by the tight geographic boundaries within which they were designed to operate.

The majority of these local companies lack the scale and the resources to compete with us in a number of ways. They lack access to the improved, proprietary hybrids. For the most part they do not have effective marketing, advertising, technical support or customer service operations. The majority of our recent growth has come from acquiring customers from these operations. We believe that the existing trend will continue, and that eventually some of these smaller, local distributors can be integrated into our distribution network.

*Multinational Seed Companies.* At the opposite end of the competitive spectrum from the local seed companies are the large multinational companies, of which Pioneer, Monsanto and Sygenta are just three. These companies present a formidable competitive threat from the standpoint of their financial resources and the high quality of their seed products. However, the unique aspects of the Chinese crop seed market, which distinguish it from the market in Western countries, have proven a significant barrier to entry for these very large companies, even though they have come to the market through joint ventures formed with existing Chinese seed companies.

The principal difference between the Chinese and Western markets is that in China a large number of low volume sales are made to local farmers, while in the West, relatively few sales of very large volumes make up the majority of product sales. As a result, success in China depends on marketing and distributing effectively to a very large number of small customers. Relatively few Chinese companies have achieved any degree of success in doing so, and the international competitors, despite several years of trying, have not succeeded to any meaningful degree.

Another important factor limiting the competitiveness of these multinationals within the PRC is their heavy reliance on genetically modified, or GM, seed products. Our market research indicates that most of the superior products that the multinationals have to offer are genetically modified. GM products have not yet achieved acceptance in China. To date, cotton seed is the only genetically modified crop seed product that has received approval for sale in China.

We rely primarily on standard hybridizing techniques to produce our improved seed varieties for the Chinese marketplace. However, we recognize that genetically modified crop seeds will gain acceptance in China, and for that reason we have begun a biotech seed development program that relies on genetic modifications to improve the quality of seeds and their yields. As a result, we believe we are in a position to compete in the genetically modified portion of the seed market when it becomes meaningful to do so.

Should genetically modified seeds begin to gain broader acceptance in the market, as expected, the large biotech companies would become more serious competitors. However, they will also continue to face numerous obstacles in competing with us, including the significant lead time associated with obtaining approval of a new seed (usually at least six years) and the need to establish effective sales, marketing and distribution networks to manage the large volume of small purchases that is characteristic of the Chinese market.

***Government Regulation***

We operate our business mainly in China under a legal regime that consists of the State Council, which is the highest authority of the executive branch of the PRC central government, and several ministries and agencies under its leadership, including:

- the Ministry of Agriculture;

- the Ministry of Commerce;
- the State Administration of Industry and Commerce;
- the State Administration of Foreign Exchange; and
- the State Administration of Taxation.

The following sets forth a summary of significant regulations or requirements that affect our business activities in China and our shareholders' right to receive dividends and other distributions from us.

### ***Seed Law and Other Relevant Regulations***

Participation in the crop seed business is a highly regulated activity in the PRC. In July 2000, China enacted its Seed Law, which became effective on December 1, 2000. The Seed Law was revised in August, 2004. The Seed Law sets forth provisions concerning the development, government approval, production, and distribution of crop seeds. Various provinces have enacted regulations to implement the Seed Law.

Under the Seed Law, for a company to engage in the seed business, it must obtain two licenses. One is the production license, which is issued at the provincial level, entitling the holder to engage in seed production in that province. The production license specifies the types of seeds that may be produced, the location of the production of the seeds, and the term of the production license. The second is a license to distribute seeds. Generally, a distribution license is issued by the government at the county level or above. A seed company must obtain a provincial-level license to distribute major crop seeds in that province. A national level license is necessary for a seed company to distribute seeds nationwide. As described below, among other standards, the amount of the licensee's registered capital determines if the distribution license is issued at the national or local level:

- to obtain a national distribution license, the licensee must have a registered capital of at least RMB30 million (approximately \$3,717,380);
- to obtain a provincial license to distribute hybrid seed varieties, the licensee must have a registered capital of not less than RMB5 million (approximately \$619,563); and
- to obtain a provincial license to distribute non-hybrid seed varieties, the licensee must have a registered capital of not less than RMB1 million (approximately \$123,913).

A separate license is required to import and export seeds. To obtain this license, the applicant must have a minimum registered capital of RMB10 million (approximately \$1,239,127).

We have a national distribution license, which entitles us to sell approved seeds in any province in the PRC.

In addition to the license(s) needed to engage in the seed production and distribution business, each seed must undergo a stringent regulatory review before it may be sold in China. A seed production company cannot receive a license to engage in seed production, regardless of the level of its registered capital, until it has secured rights to an approved seed product.

The testing of seeds for approval can be conducted at the provincial level or the national level. However, seeds that have been approved at the provincial level can only be distributed in the province in which the approval was issued.

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An approval at the national level means the approved seed can be distributed nationwide.

The procedure for provincial examination and approval requires the applicant to:

- Submit the application to the provincial variety authorization committee;

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- Go through two cycles of monitored growth in at least five different locations in the province. Seeds submitted for testing are planted together with control seeds, which is typically the most popular seed with farmers in the testing locations. Only seeds that have an increased yield of 8% or higher versus the control seeds and that rank in the top six among all seeds then being tested are cleared to proceed to the second year of testing, during which the results of the initial test season must be confirmed;
- Go through one successful cycle of trial production, also in at least five different locations. If successful, a provincial examination certificate is granted and a public announcement is made.

The procedure for national examination and approval requires the applicant to:

- Submit the application to the national variety authorization committee;
- Go through two cycles of monitored production in at least five different locations. Only seeds that have 8% or higher yield compared to control seeds and that also rank in the top six among all seeds being tested in that cycle can proceed to the second year of testing; and
- Go through one successful cycle of trial production in at least five different locations.

Seeds developed outside of China must also follow the above procedures before they can be distributed in China.

The ability to process an application for approval is an important element of success, especially in view of the long timeframe associated with obtaining approval after the seed has been developed. Failures and delays in getting the approvals on a timely basis can seriously disrupt the planning that is critical to begin commercial production. A minimum of six years - three to obtain approval and three to develop the first crop of seed for commercial distribution - is required to bring a seed to market after it has been developed. Because of its extensive network of seed-producing farmers, we have been able to bring a new product to market consistently in the minimum time. Other seed companies often take an additional season or more to bring an approved product to market. This loss of an entire growing season can be a significant disadvantage.

### ***Foreign Ownership Restrictions***

Currently, China restricts foreign ownership of businesses in the seed industry. Foreign ownership of businesses engaged in the development, production, marketing, distribution and sale of food crop hybrid seeds is limited to 49% pursuant to the “Regulation on the Approval and Registration of Foreign Investment Enterprises in Agricultural Seed Industry” and “The Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue” (effective as of January 1, 2005).

### ***Tax***

PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on taxable income determined under PRC accounting principles. In accordance with “Income Tax of China for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises,” or the Income Tax Law, and the related implementing rules, foreign invested enterprises incorporated in the PRC are generally subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 33.0% (30.0% of state income tax plus 3.0% local income tax). PRC domestic companies are governed by the Enterprise Income Tax Laws of the PRC and are generally subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 33.0%.

State Harvest is a tax-exempted company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Our PRC Operating Company Subsidiaries are incorporated in the PRC and governed by the PRC laws.



The applicable tax rate of the PRC enterprise income tax to Beijing Origin is 33.0% (30.0% of state income tax plus 3.0% local income tax). However, the majority of our PRC Operating Companies are entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15.0%.

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of China on Value Added Tax (“VAT”) and their implementing rules, all entities and individuals that are engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of repairs and replacement services and the importation of goods in China are generally required to pay VAT at a rate of 17.0% of the gross sales proceeds received, less any deductible VAT already paid or borne by the taxpayer. Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Exempting the Value Added Tax for Agricultural Material, self-produced agricultural products sold by agricultural producers shall be exempt from VAT. Pursuant to an approval document received from Beijing Haidian District State Tax Bureau, Beijing Origin has been entitled to exemption from VAT since August 1, 2001.

### ***Dividend Distribution***

Under PRC law, foreign-invested enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting principles. In addition, foreign-invested enterprises in China are required to set aside at least 10% of their after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year for their general reserves until the accumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. The board of directors of a foreign-invested enterprise has the discretion to allocate a portion of its after-tax profits to staff welfare and bonus funds, and expansion (development) funds which may not be distributed to equity owners except in the event of liquidation.

We believe that we are currently in compliance with all applicable PRC laws and regulations relating to our business.

### **C. Organizational structure.**

Origin is a holding company with no operations of its own. We conduct our operations in China primarily through our PRC Operating Companies. The following diagram illustrates our organizational structure as of December 31, 2006:

(1) We do not have any ownership interest in Beijing Origin, Henan Origin, Changchun Origin or Denong. Through State Harvest, we have entered into a series of stock consignment agreements with their respective shareholders. Han Gengchen (our CEO and Chairman), Yang Yasheng (our director and chief operating officer) and Yuan Liang (our Vice Chairman) currently own 34.4%, 28.675%, and 25.8% of Beijing Origin, respectively.

### *Stock Consignment Agreements*

Under Chinese law, foreign ownership of businesses engaged in the development, production, marketing, distribution and sale of hybrid food crop seeds is limited to 49% pursuant to the “Regulation on the Approval and Registration of Foreign Investment Enterprises in Agricultural Seed Industry” and “The Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue.” State Harvest, as a non-Chinese corporation, may not directly own more than 49% of any of the PRC Operating Companies. However, Chinese law does not forbid the owner of stock to consign rights associated with the stock, as long as the owner does not transfer title to the stock.

To gain control over the PRC Operating Companies (other than Origin Biotechnology, which State Harvest already directly owns entirely), State Harvest entered into a series of stock consignment agreements with shareholders of those companies. These agreements consign to State Harvest all of the rights of ownership of the shares involved other than legal title, effectively transferring the control of the shares subject to the agreements to State Harvest. Those rights include the right to manage in all respects the shares held in title by the stockholders that are parties to them, including all stockholder rights to call meetings of stockholders, to submit stockholder proposals, to elect directors, to vote the shares on all matters and to exercise all other rights of a stockholder in respect of the shares consigned. More specifically, the consignment agreements include giving the right to select, replace and increase the number of the directors and supervisors, recommend new directors and supervisory personnel and to exercise management rights, controlling rights and decision-making power over the shares or the subject company.

Each title holder of these shares has agreed not to interfere with State Harvest’s exercise of its rights and to cooperate fully and promptly to permit State Harvest to exercise its authority over the consigned shares. This includes all limitations on the ability of the consignee to transfer or dispose of the shares to someone other than State Harvest, give guarantees using the shares, consign the shares to another, alter the ownership proportion in any way, dispose of any rights in the ownership of the shares, and agree to any debt or restructuring of the shares. State Harvest has the right to take all action in respect of the consigned shares to avoid any damage or infringement of its rights, including in the event of the consigning stockholder’s bankruptcy. State Harvest, under the agreements, has virtually all property rights in the consigned shares, including the profits, interests, dividends, bonuses and residual assets, except for legal title. If in the future any stock subject to the consignment agreements can be legally transferred to State Harvest then, without further action by State Harvest, it shall be transferred to State Harvest in whole or in part for no additional consideration to the consigning stockholder.

As a result, if and when the restriction on foreign ownership of food production companies to 49% is removed or the allowed ownership percentage is increased, the consigned shares will then be transferred to State Harvest. If not, the consignment agreements continue in full force and govern State Harvest’s rights over the shares.

The agreements are subject to force majeure limitations. The term of the agreements is initially three years, but they are automatically renewed indefinitely until both State Harvest and the consignor agree to terminate. There is no unilateral right of termination except in the event of a breach, in which event the non-breaching party may cancel the consignment agreement after notice and a reasonable cure period has passed and the breach continues. The consigning stockholders have warranted their authority to enter into the agreements and that State Harvest has the exclusive right to control the shares that are subject to the consignment agreements. The agreements are binding on the heirs of the respective consigning stockholders.

The importance of the stock consignment agreements is that State Harvest may consolidate the financial reporting of those PRC Operating Companies whose shares are subject to stock consignment agreements in the manner of wholly and majority owned subsidiaries and enjoy the economic benefits of such subsidiaries. Each stock consignment agreement is subject to enforceability and limitations of the laws and rules of PRC. State Harvest may not transfer the consignment agreement, except as permitted by PRC law. However, we may transfer our interest in State Harvest without limitation. If there is non-performance by the stockholder or some or all of an agreement is unenforceable, we and State Harvest may lose the benefits of the agreements and suffer severe economic loss as a result. No assurance can be given that State Harvest will be able to enforce its rights vis-à-vis the consigning stockholders in the courts of the PRC, and we are not aware of any cases where these types of stock consignment agreements have been interpreted by PRC courts.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, these agreements are enforceable under current PRC law. However, none of these kinds of agreements have yet been subject to judicial review or interpretation. The consignment agreements provide that if there is any interpretation of the terms by a PRC court, the agreements should be construed in such a way as to give State Harvest as much of the full and actual ownership and full beneficial rights and benefits of the consigned stock as is possible, so as to approximate full ownership under all applicable law.

In the event that the consignment agreement is not enforced or is terminated because of a breach by State Harvest that is not cured, the right to the stock would be lost and the economic rights would be terminated. However, such a termination would not terminate the agreement to transfer technology to Origin Biotechnology, so notwithstanding the termination of a consignment agreement, State Harvest would continue to own the technology and intellectual property through Origin Biotechnology, its wholly owned subsidiary. Also, the termination of one stockholder's consignment agreement does not cause the termination of any of the other consignment agreements, so it would only result in a reduction in consigned shares under State Harvest's control.

The following is a table of the parties to the consignment agreements:

PRC Operating Company	Consigning Owner	% of Shares Consigned
Beijing Origin	Han Gengchen	34.4%
	Yang Yasheng	28.675%
	Yuan Liang	25.8%
	Zhao Yuping	3.995%
	Zhang Weidong	3.13%
	Chen Weicheng	1.96%
		97.96%
Changchun Origin	Beijing Origin	99.0%
	Han Gengchen	1.0%
		100.0%
Henan Origin	Beijing Origin	90.0%
	Zhang Yingli	4.08%
	Yang Yasheng	3.88%
		97.96%

### ***Technical Service Agreements***

All of the intellectual property rights of Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin and Henan Origin have been transferred to Origin Biotechnology pursuant to technical service agreements dated December 25, 2004. The purpose of this was to permit better management and licensing of the intellectual property that the three assignors have developed. Under the

technical agreements, Origin Biotechnology will provide technical research and production and distribution services. These services include support in the research and development of agricultural seeds, analysis of breeding technologies, environment and feasibility suggestions, technical tutorials and breeding field supervision, market analysis and seed promotion, insect prevention and technical education to distributors and farmers. The initial term is three years, but the agreements are automatically renewed unless both parties agree to a termination. The fees payable under the agreements are variable, depending on differing formulae for different categories of seeds. Generally, the fees will be as follows: RMB1.20 per kilogram of corn sold by the party receiving the technical services; RMB6 per kilogram of rice sold by the party receiving the technical service and RMB12 per kilogram of cotton sold by the party receiving the technical services. The fees are to be confirmed and paid at the end of each growing season.

#### **D. Property, plant and equipment.**

Our principal executive offices are located in the Changping District in Beijing where we own approximately 10,320 square meters of office, and the right to use approximately 19,250 square meters of land. The use right to the land currently secures a loan of RMB26 million and the principal offices building currently secures a loan of RMB17 million. Both loans are extended by the China Construction Bank Beijing Shangdi Branch to Beijing Origin. The warehouse in Luojiang County, Sichuan Province secures a loan of RMB2 million by Deyang Commercial Bank to Denong. We also own or lease manufacturing facilities, laboratories, seed production and other agricultural facilities, office space, warehouses, research stations and breeding centers in Gansu, Henan, Liaoning, Jilin, Hebei, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, and in Daxing of Beijing. These facilities include approximately 248,000 square meters of land and approximately 35,000 square meters of office. The leased facilities are rented at regular commercial rates, and management believes other facilities are available at competitive rates should it be required to change locations or add facilities.

We also have additional new facilities in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, including 7,810 square meters of new office and warehouse and 19,999 square meters of seed processing plant. The construction of the office and warehouse was completed in October 2006.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to conduct our current and foreseeable future business operations.

### **ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS**

*The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their related notes included in this Transition Report on Form 20-F. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, without limitation, statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or future strategies that are signified by the words “expect”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “believe”, or similar language. All forward-looking statements included in this Transition Report are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward — looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward — looking statements. In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under the caption “Risk Factors” in this Transition Report on Form 20-F. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.*

#### **A. Operating Results**

##### **Overview**

We are providers of crop seeds to farmers in the People’s Republic of China. We specialize in the research, development, production, sale and distribution of crop seeds, including corn, cotton, rice, and canola. Our initial focus was on hybrid corn seed. We expanded our business activities to hybrid cotton seeds in 2001, and hybrid rice seeds in 2004. Through our hybrid seed product line, we seek to increase crop productivity, and produce better quality seeds. The Company currently provides branded products and technical service to farmers in 29 of the 31 provinces within China.

We conduct our business operations mainly through our PRC Operating Companies in China. We develop, produce and supply both internally developed and licensed seed products to the Chinese agricultural market.

We began to develop our own proprietary hybrid seed varieties in 1998. As of 2006, we have 10 proprietary corn seed products, 6 proprietary rice seed products and 2 proprietary canola seed products that are in commercial production and distribution. Currently, we have 16 breeding stations and employ 49 full time research personnel. We have cooperative relationships with several universities and research institutes in China. We believe that genetically modified products will eventually be promoted and accepted in the Chinese market. In 2000, we initiated our own biotechnology research program that applies genetic modifications to improve the quality of seeds and their yields. We have been successful in marketing BT cotton varieties in China and plan to continue to develop other new seed varieties.

We produce our hybrid seeds by contracting with local farmers through which we provide them with parental seeds and technical support. At present, we have about 60,000 corn seed formers and 40,000 rice seed farmers through contract producing for us. We have 212 production personnel and have 6 seed conditioning plants in China to supply finished products nationwide.

We have a sales and marketing team of 191 employees located in 15 sale offices nationwide. Our nationwide distribution network covers most parts of China, and consists of over 3,200 first-level distributors and over 60,000 second-level distributors and retailers. Our distributors sell our products to retailers who in turn sell to farmers, who are end-users of our products.

We recognize revenue after our products have been delivered to our distributors, when there is no right of return of our delivered products for refund or credit, and the sales price is determined and fixed. We deliver our products and receive payments on a relatively predictable schedule. First, we request and generally receive a cash deposit for our products, followed by a pre-payment of the expected sales price. Then, we deliver products to our customers and receive confirmation of delivery. Finally, we set the final sales price of our delivered products to a customer based on the total volume of sales to that customer. This final price includes any end of the season discount we offer to our customers. As a result of our discount policy, we cannot set the final sales price of our products to a customer until the entire selling season has ended for that customer. Selling seasons vary among customers from region to region and from year to year, and generally start in October and end in June of the following year.

Due to the revenue recognition policies required by accounting rules, we do not count our cash receipts from a customer as revenue until the discount for such customer is fixed and determinable, even though we have received full pre-payment of the expected sales price from each customer and in most cases are entitled to retain a substantial portion of that payment. Instead, before delivery of our products we book our cash receipts as advances from customers. After delivery, we take into account the maximum amount of discount that a customer will receive, and estimate the minimum amount of our cash receipts that will be counted as revenue once the final sales price is fixed and determined and book that amount as deferred revenues. The recognition of deferred revenue as revenue takes place at the end of the selling reasons for our customers, when there is no right of return of our delivered products for refund or credit and the sales price of our products is fixed and determined. If final discounts offered to our customers are less than expected, then the amount added to revenue will actually be higher than the amount of our deferred revenue.

Our fiscal year before July 2006 ended on December 31. Our selling seasons generally began in October and end in June of the following year. Under a fiscal year ended December 31, our reported revenues mainly reflected sales generated from January to June of that fiscal year and sales generated from October to December of the prior year, and our deferred revenues generally reflected products delivered between October and December of that year. We have changed our fiscal year-end to September 30. This change will reduce the amount of our deferred revenues and better reflect our results of operations in our statement of operations on a fiscal year basis.

### **Key factors affecting our growth, operating results and financial condition**

We expect our future growth, operating results and financial condition to be driven and affected by a number of factors and trends including:

- Our ability to manage the growth and expansion of the Company, including our ability to attract and retain high quality professionals to help manage our growth. If we do not manage our growth effectively, our growth may slow and we may not be able to maintain profitability;



- Our ability to develop new products through research and development;
- Potential fluctuations in the demand for and supply of crop seeds in China;
- Our ability to continue to license or acquire crop seeds from third party developers and our ability to develop proprietary crop seeds;

- Future consolidations in the crop seed industry in China may give rise to new or strengthened competitors;
- The possibility that the crop seed industry in China may favor genetically modified seeds over hybrid seeds;
- The possibility of major natural disasters in China, which may have a materially adverse impact on our business and results of operation, as there is currently no agriculture insurance available in China against natural disasters;
- The Chinese government's continuing support for the growth and development of the agriculture sector;
- Our benefits from certain government incentives including tax incentives, the expiration of which, or changes to which, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results; and
- Our ability to correctly estimate growers' future needs, and match our product varieties and production levels to meet those needs.

## Revenues

We derive revenues primarily from the sale of various crop seeds, including corn, cotton, rice and canola seeds in China. The sale of corn seeds accounted for approximately 94.54% and 65.38% of our revenues for the 9 months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively; the sale of cotton seeds accounted for 4.13% and 6.26% of our revenues for the 9 months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively; and the sale of rice seeds accounted for 1.33% and 28.36% of our revenues for the 9 months ended on September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The percentage of sales of corn seeds decreased and rice seeds increased substantially primarily due to the inclusion of the operating results of Denong. Denong's main seed products include rice, corn, cotton and canola seeds, and the sales of rice seeds accounted for approximately 84.74% of its total sales from February to September of 2006. For the 9 months ended September 30, 2006, we had no canola revenues because the sales price for canola had not been finalized with customers as of September 30, 2006. Such revenues will be deferred to and recognized in the following year.

The most significant factor that affects our sale of crop seeds in China is the demand for and supply of crop seeds in China's agriculture market. As a result, the price we are able to demand for our seeds is mainly dependent on the aggregate supply of crop seeds in relation with crop seed demand in any growing season. Any potential fluctuation in the demand and supply of seeds in China may cause significant volatility in the pricing of crop seeds in China and, in consequence, in our operating results and financial condition. In addition, because decisions relating to our production volume are made before we know the volume of seed orders and the market price for such orders, we face the risk of either over-supplying the market or under-supplying the market, which could materially and adversely affect our revenues, profitability and operating results.

## Deferred revenue

Because of our revenue recognition policy, we sometimes carry sizeable deferred revenue on our balance sheet. This deferred revenue reflects the value of our crop seeds delivered after evidence of a sales arrangement is confirmed, delivery to the customer is made and full pre-payment from the customer is received, but before the final sales price is fixed and determined. This aspect of our revenue recognition policy does not have a significant effect when deferred

revenues in the periods being compared remain roughly the same proportion to overall sales. However, when the proportion of our sales classified as deferred revenue varies significantly from year to year, as sometimes occurs, our revenues and earnings as reported in our financial statements may give an inaccurate indication of our financial performance, tending to understate revenues in years where the deferred revenue component is high and overstating revenues in the subsequent year. This potential for distortion in results from calendar year to calendar year is one of the principal reasons that we have chosen to change to a September 30 fiscal year.

We had a deferred revenue of RMB 24.10 million (US\$3.05 million) and RMB181.58 million (US\$22.50 million) as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The deferred revenue of RMB181.58 million (US\$22.50 million) reflects products delivered between October and December of 2005 and was recognized as revenue in 2006. The deferred revenue of RMB24.10 million (US\$3.05 million) reflects the canola seed sales of Denong, the price of which has not been finalized with customers as of September 30, 2006.

## **Cost of revenues**

Our cost of revenues consist of expenses directly related to our crop seeds sales. Our cost of revenues primarily consists of the purchase prices for seeds, depreciation and amortization, shipping and handling costs, salary and compensation, supplies and rent.

*Purchase price for seeds.* The purchase price for seeds consists of the price we pay to farmers for the seeds we ask them to grow for us. The purchase price for seeds is the largest component of our cost of revenues and is likely to be our most variable element of our cost of revenues.

*Depreciation and amortization.* Depreciation consists of depreciation of property, plant and equipment. Amortization consists of amortization of our seed license fees.

*Shipping and handling.* Shipping and handling costs include costs associated with product delivery and handling.

*Salary and compensation.* Salary and compensation expenses include wages, bonuses and other benefits, which including welfare benefits. Salary and compensation included in our cost of revenues relate to our production personnel. We expect that our salary and compensation expenses will increase in the future in conjunction with our intended growth.

*Supplies.* Supplies consist of supplies and packing costs for producing seeds.

## **Operating expenses**

Our operating expenses consist of general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses and selling and marketing expenses. Our operating expenses have increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 primarily due to the inclusion of Denong's operating expenses and increases in professional fees and share-based compensation

We expect our operating expenses will continue to increase for the foreseeable future, but the rate of such increase will depend primarily on our business needs, including efforts we may undertake to expand our business.

*General and administrative expenses.* General and administrative expenses primarily consist of salary, depreciation, amortization, legal fees, inventory provision, professional expenses and other expenses, including travel and other general business expenses and office supplies.

*Research and development expenses.* Our research and development expenses primarily consist of salary and compensation expenses of personnel engaged in the research and development of our proprietary crop seeds, rent and depreciation of plant and equipment attributable to our research and development efforts. We expect that our product development expenditures as percentage of revenues will remain relatively stable for at least the next twelve months, which we believe will be sufficient to meet our expected research and development needs during that period.

*Selling and marketing expenses.* Our selling and marketing expenses primarily consist of salary and compensation for our sales and marketing personnel, advertisement and promotion expenses, transportation expenses and related marketing expenses. Growth in our selling and marketing expenses will depend on our market expansion. We expect to continue to increase our sales and marketing efforts in the foreseeable future, including our plan to hire additional sales and marketing personnel to focus on our new product promotion and market expansion.

## **Stock option plan and option agreements**

Our stock option is granted under the Chardan China Acquisition Corp. 2005 Performance Equity Plan, which became the Origin Agritech Limited 2005 Performance Equity Plan (the “Plan”) by operation of law under the terms of our merger with Chardan China Acquisition Corp. We adopted the Plan in November 2005, under which we could issue share options with the right to purchase up to 1,500,000 ordinary shares to our directors, officers, employees, individual consultants and advisors. We granted options under the Plan with the right to purchase a total of 974,000 ordinary shares in 2005. We may in the future grant options to purchase up to an additional 526,000 ordinary shares under the Plan.

All of the options we granted in November 2005 have an exercise price of \$8.75 per share and are exercisable for a term of 5 years starting from November 8, 2005. All of the options granted under the Plan to our directors and managers have a vesting period of three to five years. As of September 30, 2006, we had no options that were vested or immediately exercisable for ordinary shares. We recorded a total stock-based compensation expense of RMB774,000 (\$96,000) for the year ended December 31, 2005 and RMB 3,986,377 (\$504,349) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The preparation of those financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that reflect significant judgments or uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We have described below what we believe are our most critical accounting policies that involve a high degree of judgment and the methods of their application. For a description of all of the company's significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to Origin's consolidated financial statements.

#### *Revenue recognition.*

We derive revenue primarily from the sale of various crop seeds, including corn, cotton, rice and canola in China. We recognize revenue when pervasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, products are delivered, the price is fixed and determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured, and the right of return has expired. Accordingly, we defer revenue recognition until all sale return privileges lapse, which generally occurs within 15 days of delivery, and until the selling price has been finalized by our management and confirmation has been issued to the customer, which generally occurs at the end of our selling season. Because of the discount policy we offer to our customers, we sometimes carry a sizeable deferred revenue that reflects the value of our crop seeds delivered after evidence of a sales arrangement is confirmed, delivery to the customer is made and pre-payments from the customer are received, but before the final sales price is fixed and determined at the end of the selling season. This aspect of our revenue recognition policy does not have a significant effect when deferred revenues in the periods being compared remain roughly the same proportion to overall sales. However, when the proportion of our sales classified as deferred revenue varies significantly from year to year, as sometimes occurs, our revenues and earnings as reported in our financial statements may give an inaccurate indication of our financial performance, tending to understate revenues in years where the deferred revenue component is high and overstating revenues in the subsequent year. This potential for distortion in results from calendar year to calendar year is one of the principal reasons that we have chosen to change to a September 30 fiscal year.

#### *Impairment of long-lived assets.*

We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. When these events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss, equal to the excess of the carrying amount over the fair market value of the asset is recognized.

*Income taxes.*

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that we believe to be more likely than not to be realized. In the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future in excess of their recorded amount, an adjustment to our deferred tax assets would increase income in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should we determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to our deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

*Stock-based compensation.*

In preparing the consolidated financial statements for 2005, we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), or SFAS No. 123(R), issued by the FASB in December 2004, to measure our issued share options based on the grant-date fair value of the options and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period, with a corresponding addition to equity. We adopt the Black-Scholes Model to value the fair value of the share options and the following major assumptions are adopted: average risk-free rate of return of 4.47%, expected option life of 3.5 years, volatility rate of 30.79% and dividend yield of nil.

**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth certain information relating to our results of operations, and our consolidated statements of operations as a percentage of revenues, for the periods indicated:

	For the year ended December 31,						For the nine months ended					
	2002		2003		2004		2005		September 30,		200	
	In thousands RMB	as % of net revenue	In thousands RMB	as % of net revenue	In thousands RMB	as % of net revenue	In thousands RMB	as % of net revenue	In thousands RMB	as % of net revenue	In thousands RMB	
Consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income data:												
Revenues	98,717	100.00	191,645	100.00	301,520	100.00	207,291	100.00	208,380	100.00	522,999	
Cost of revenues	(46,006)	(46.60)	(118,977)	(62.08)	(178,313)	(59.14)	(129,162)	(62.31)	(126,418)	(60.67)	(358,804)	
Gross profit	52,711	53.40	72,669	37.92	123,207	40.86	78,129	37.69	81,962	39.33	164,195	
Selling and marketing	(6,480)	(6.56)	(13,310)	(6.95)	(20,390)	(6.76)	(27,037)	(13.04)	(18,993)	(9.11)	(49,651)	
General and administrative	(9,642)	(9.77)	(18,948)	(9.89)	(24,149)	(8.01)	(28,983)	(13.98)	(19,712)	(9.46)	(45,111)	
Research and development	(5,372)	(5.44)	(5,288)	(2.76)	(6,774)	(2.25)	(6,977)	(3.37)	(5,963)	(2.86)	(13,144)	
Total operating expenses	(21,494)	(21.77)	(37,546)	(19.59)	(51,313)	(17.02)	(62,997)	(30.39)	(44,668)	(21.44)	(107,906)	
other operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,309	1.11	-	-	-	
Income from operations	31,217	31.62	35,122	18.33	71,894	23.84	17,441	8.41	37,294	17.90	56,289	
Interest income	440	0.45	845	0.44	371	0.12	886	0.43	421	0.20	8,783	
Interest expenses	(417)	(0.42)	(483)	(0.25)	(831)	(0.28)	(1,829)	(0.88)	(1,443)	(0.69)	(5,005)	
	(606)	(0.61)	1,137	0.59	149	0.05	300	0.14	62	0.03	2,893	



Other income (expense)												
Equity in earnings of associated company	-	-	-	-	1,925	0.64	879	0.42	305	0.15	12,828	
Income before income taxes	30,634	31.03	36,621	19.11	73,508	24.38	17,677	8.53	36,639	17.58	75,788	
Income tax	(1,498)	(1.52)	(7,808)	(4.07)	(7,698)	(2.55)	(1,405)	(0.68)	(1,205)	(0.58)	(367)	
Income before minority interests	29,136	29.51	28,813	15.03	65,810	21.83	16,272	7.85	35,434	17.00	75,421	
Minority interests	(2,575)	(2.61)	138	0.07	(351)	(0.12)	137	0.07	(510)	(0.24)	910	
Net income	26,561	26.91	28,951	15.11	65,459	21.71	16,409	7.92	34,924	16.76	76,331	

### Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

#### Revenues

Our revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 increased approximately 150.98% to RMB523.00 million (US\$66.17 million) from RMB208.38 million (US\$25.75 million) in the same period of 2005. Without taking into account the revenue of RMB153.41 million (US\$19.41 million) of Denong, our revenues increased approximately 77.36% to RMB369.59 million (US\$46.76 million) from RMB208.38 million (US\$25.75 million).

The 77.36% increase in our revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to our revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 is primarily due to the difference in the amount of deferred revenue and recognition of those deferred revenues as revenues. Our revenue is recognized only after a sale is made and the price is fixed and determinable, which usually occurs at the end of the selling season. As a result, we recorded deferred revenues amounting to RMB181.58 million (US\$22.50 million) as of December 31, 2005. The above amount of deferred revenue reflects products delivered between October and December of 2005 and was recognized in the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In 2004, we confirmed final sales prices for a portion of our products delivered between October and December of that year to customers principally located in the southwest region of China, and recognized that portion of the sales amounting to RMB89.12 million (US\$ 10.77 million) as revenue in 2004. As a result, only RMB37.92 million (US\$4.58 million) was recorded as deferred revenue as of December 31, 2004 and recognized in the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

With respect to our growth on a yearly basis, exclusive of the result of Denong, our revenues for the twelve months ended September 30, 2006 increased approximately 24.1% to RMB368.5 million (US\$46.62 million) from RMB296.97 million (US\$36.7 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

### ***Cost of revenues***

The cost of revenues increased by 183.82% to RMB358.80 million (US\$45.40 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB126.42 million (US\$15.62 million) in the same period of 2005. Without taking into account the cost of revenues of RMB124.03 million (US\$15.69 million) of Denong, our cost of revenues increased approximately 85.71% to RMB234.77 million (US\$29.71 million).

The 85.71% increase in our cost of revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to our cost of revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 is primarily due to the difference in the amount of cost of deferred revenue and recognition of such amount of cost of deferred revenues as costs. In line with the recognition of deferred revenue, we recognized cost of deferred revenues of RMB117.39 million (US\$14.55 million) during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to RMB20.91 million (US\$2.53 million) cost of deferred revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

With respect to increase of cost of revenues on a yearly basis, exclusive of the results of Denong, our cost of revenues for the twelve months ended September 30, 2006 increased approximately 37.57% to RMB237.52 million (US\$30.05 million) from RMB172.66 million (US\$21.34 million) for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005.

### ***Gross profit***

Our gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 increased approximately 100.34% to RMB164.20 million (US\$20.77 million) from RMB81.96 million (US\$10.13 million) in the same period of 2005. Without taking into account Denong, our gross profit increased approximately 64.49% to RMB134.82 million (US\$17.05 million).

Gross profit increased 29.0% in twelve months ended September 30, 2006 to RMB160.36 million (US\$20.29 million) from RMB124.32 million (US\$15.36 million) in the same period of 2005.

### ***Gross margin***

As a percentage of total revenues, our gross margin was 31.39% in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared with 39.33% in the same period of 2005. The decline in gross margins was the result of the inclusion of the operating results of Denong.

### ***Operating expenses***

Operating expenses increased by 141.57% to RMB107.91 million (US\$13.65 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB44.67 million (US\$5.52 million) for the same period of 2005. The increase in operating expenses was primarily attributable to the following factors:

(1) the inclusion of RMB33.71 million (US\$4.27 million) of operating expenses of Denong in the eight-month period from the acquisition date of January 24, 2006 to September 30, 2006. Without taking into account Denong's operating expenses, our operating expenses increased approximately 66.11% to RMB74.20 million (US\$9.38 million);

(2) the recognition of transportation fees of deferred revenues. We recognized transportation fees of deferred revenues of RMB1.49 million (US\$0.19 million) during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to NIL transportation fees of deferred revenue in the same period of the prior year;

(3) the inclusion of professional fees of RMB9.68 million (US\$ 1.22 million) and stock based compensation of RMB3.40 million (US\$ 0.43). There were no such professional fees and stock based compensation for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Without taking into account the above factors, our operating expenses increased approximately by 33.56% to RMB59.66 million (US\$7.55 million).

#### *Selling and marketing*

Selling and marketing expenses increased by 161.45% to RMB49.65 million (US\$6.28 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB18.99 million (US\$2.35 million) in the same period of 2005. This increase is primarily due to (1) the inclusion of RMB17.20 million (US\$2.18 million) in selling expenses related to Denong; (2) a stock-based compensation of RMB1.40 million (US\$0.18 million); and (3) transportation fees of the deferred revenues amounting to RMB1.49 million (US\$0.19 million). Other expenses include advertising expenses, which rose by RMB2.77 million (US\$0.35 million), and transportation fees, which increased by RMB2.53 million (US\$0.32 million) as a result of a higher volume of goods delivered.

#### *General and administrative*

General and administrative expenses increased by 128.87% to RMB45.11 million (US\$5.71million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB19.71 million (US\$2.44 million) in the same period of 2005. This increase is primarily due to the following reasons: (1) inclusion of RMB12.73 million (US\$1.61 million) in general and administrative expenses related to Denong, (2) audit fees of RMB 3.04 million (US\$ 0.38 million) accrued for the 9 months ended September 30, 2006 (the audit fees for 2005 were charged to the fourth quarter of 2005), (3) other professional service fees, which increased by RMB6.64 million (US\$0.84 million), and (4) stock-based compensation of RMB1.66 million (US\$0.21 million).

#### *Research and development*

Research and development expenses increased by 120.42% to RMB13.14 million (US\$1.66 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB5.96 million (US\$0.74 million) in the same period of 2005. This increase is primarily due to the increase of RMB3.4 million (US\$ 0.44 million) in research and development expenses of Origin and the inclusion of RMB3.78 million (US\$0.48 million) in research and development expenses related to Denong. Without taking into account Denong, research and development expenses increased by 57.05% to RMB9.36 million (US\$ 1.18 million). In addition, stock-based compensation amounted to RMB0.34 million (US\$ 0.04 million).

#### *Income from operations*

As a result of the foregoing, we had income from operations in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 of RMB56.29million (US\$7.12 million), compared with income from operations of RMB37.29 million (US\$4.61 million) in the same period of 2005.

#### *Interest expense*

Interest expense increased by 246.81% to RMB5.01 million (US\$0.63 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB1.44 million (US\$0.18 million) in the same period of 2005. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the amount of short-term loans outstanding, which increased from RMB45.86 million (US\$5.67 million) as of September 30, 2005 to RMB253 million (US\$32.01 million) as of September 30, 2006.

***Share of earnings in equity investee companies***

Shares of earnings in equity investee companies increased to RMB12.83 million (US\$1.62 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB 0.31 million (US\$0.04 million) in the same period of 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to our pro-rata share of earnings in Jinlin Changrong of RMB11.80 million (US\$ 1.49 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. We acquired 34.76% equity interest in Jilin Changrong in 2006.

### ***Other income***

Other income increased to RMB2.89 million (US\$ 0.37 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB0.06 million (US\$0.01 million) in the same period of 2005. This increase is primarily due to the inclusion of RMB1.88 million (US\$0.24 million) of other income attributable to Denong for its transfer of technology use rights.

### ***Income taxes***

Income taxes decreased 69.58% to RMB0.37 million (US\$0.05 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB1.21 million (US\$0.15 million) in the same period of 2005, primarily due to an increase in deferred tax assets of RMB1.06 million (US\$0.13 million) after a reclassification of RMB2.65 million (US\$ 0.33 million) from income tax recoverable brought forward from 2005 to the deferred tax assets. This increase mainly derived from the recognition of Beijing Origin's tax loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

The applicable tax rate of the PRC enterprise income tax to Beijing Origin is 33.0% (30.0% of state income tax plus 3.0% local income tax). However, the majority of our PRC Operating Companies are entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15.0%, and Origin Biotechnology is also entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% as a high technology company and is exempted from income tax for 2006. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, the effect of the preferential tax treatment is 24%. The effective income tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006 was 3% and 1%, respectively.

### ***Net income***

Our net income increased by 118.56% to RMB76.33 million (US\$9.66 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from RMB34.92 million (US\$4.32 million) in the same period of 2005.

## **Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004**

### ***Revenues***

Our revenues for 2005 decreased approximately 31.25% to RMB207.29 million (US\$25.69 million) from RMB301.52 million (\$36.43 million) in 2004. This decrease does not reflect a decrease in our business during 2005, which actually expanded based on volume of products delivered. For example, the volume of our crop seeds delivered between July and December increased to 20.24 million kilograms in 2005 from 14.14 million kilograms for the same period in 2004, representing an increase of 43.14%.

As noted under the discussions of Overview and Critical Accounting Policies above, revenue is recognized only after a sale is made and the price is fixed and determinable, which usually occurs at the end of a selling season. Until that occurs, the revenue associated with those sales is carried as deferred revenue. Our fiscal year before June 2006 ended on December 31, and our selling seasons typically begin in October and end in June of the following year. Our reported revenues for any given fiscal year typically reflect sales generated from January to June of that fiscal year and sales generated from September to December of the prior year. Our deferred revenues for any given fiscal year typically reflect products delivered between September and December of that year.

In 2004, we confirmed final sales prices for a portion of our product deliveries between October and December of that year to customers principally located in the southwestern region of China, and recognized that portion of the sales as revenue in 2004. As a result, our revenues for 2005 decreased approximately 31.25% to RMB207.29 million (\$25.68 million) from RMB301.52 million (\$36.43 million) in 2004, while our deferred revenues for 2005 increased 378.85% to RMB181.58 million (\$22.50 million) from RMB37.92 million (\$4.58 million) in 2004.

In 2005, approximately 94.61% of our revenues were derived from sales of our corn hybrid seeds. Approximately 4.06% of our revenues were derived from sales of cotton seeds and 1.33% of revenues came from sales of rice seed. We anticipate that cotton seed and rice seed will represent an increasing share of our revenues in future periods.

*Cost of revenues*

The cost of revenues decreased by 27.56% to RMB129.16 million (US\$16.00 million) in 2005 from RMB178.31 million (US\$ 21.54 million) in 2004. This decrease was generally in line with a similar decrease in our revenues due to the effects of an increase in deferred revenue. This decrease also reflects an increase in our purchase price for seeds.

### ***Gross profit***

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit for 2005 decreased approximately 36.59% to RMB78.13 million (\$9.68 million) from RMB123.21 million (\$14.89 million) in 2004.

### ***Gross margin***

As a percentage of total revenues, our gross margin was 37.69% in the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared with 40.86% in the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in gross margins was primarily due to an increase in purchase price for seeds in 2005.

### ***Operating expenses***

Operating expenses increased by 22.78% to RMB63.00 million (US\$7.81 million) in 2005 from RMB51.31 million (US\$6.20 million) in 2004. The increase was due to a substantial increase in selling and marketing expenses and, to a lesser extent, due to an increase in general and administrative expenses.

### ***Selling and marketing***

Selling and marketing expenses increased by 32.60% to RMB27.04 million (US\$3.35 million) in 2005 from RMB20.39 million (US\$2.46 million) in 2004. The increase in selling and marketing expenses was largely attributable to our build-up of sales and marketing capabilities in the cities of Kunming, Xi'an and Xuzhou in 2005, and the increase in our advertising expenditures and costs and expenses associated with other promotional activities.

### ***General and administrative***

Our general and administrative expenses increased slightly to RMB28.98 million (US\$3.59 million) in 2005 from RMB24.15 million (US\$2.92 million) in 2004. This increase was primarily due to stock-based compensation expenses, merger related consulting fees, and auditing expenses that we incurred in 2005.

### ***Research and development***

Our research and development expense in 2005 was RMB6.98 million (US\$0.87 million), and it remained relatively flat compared with our research and development expense of RMB6.77 million (US\$0.82 million) in 2004.

### ***Income from operations***

As a result of the foregoing, we had income from operations in 2005 of RMB17.44 million (US\$2.16 million), compared with income from operations of RMB71.89 million (US\$8.69 million) in 2004. Our income from operations decreased 75.74% from 2004 to 2005 primarily due to the confirmation of final sales price for a portion of our product deliveries between September and December of 2004 as discussed above, which resulted in the recognition of revenues of those sales in 2004.

### ***Interest expense***

Interest expense increased by 120.05% to RMB1.83million (US\$ 0.23million) in 2005 from RMB0.83 million (US\$0.1 million) in 2004. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the amount of loans outstanding, which increased from RMB41million (US\$4.95 million) in 2004 to RMB63 million (US\$7.81 million) in 2005.

*Equity in earnings of associated companies*

Equity in earnings of associated companies decreased 54.33% to RMB0.88 million (US\$0.11 million) from RMB1.92 million (US\$0.23 million) in 2004, due to a decrease in net income of Shijiazhuang Li Yu Technology Development Co., Ltd., in which we hold an 30% equity interest.

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### ***Other income***

Other income increased by 101.18% to RMB0.30 million (US\$ 0.04 million) in 2005 from RMB0.15 million (US\$0.02 million) in 2004, primarily as a result of government subsidies and compensation paid in connection with a successful commercial litigation.

### ***Income taxes***

Income taxes decreased 81.75% to RMB1.41 million (US\$0.17 million) in 2005 from RMB7.7 million (US\$0.93 million) in 2004, primarily due to a decrease in taxable income.

### ***Net income***

As a resulting of the foregoing, our net income decreased by 74.93% to RMB16.41 million (US\$2.03million) in 2005, compared with RMB65.46 million (US\$7.91 million) in 2004. This decrease in net income was primarily attributable to our revenue recognition policy, which resulted in an increase in deferred revenue for the 2005 fiscal year.

## **Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003**

### ***Revenues***

Total revenues increased by 57.33% from 2003 to 2004, to RMB301.52 million (US\$36.43 million) in 2004, as compared to RMB191.65 million (US\$23.16 million) in 2003. This increase was partially due to an increase in the quantity of corn seed sold together with a higher selling price. The expansion of sales in the Southwest and Northeast regions of China caused a substantial increase in sales quantity. The volume of corn seed increased by 12.15 million kilograms, which grew from 26.3 million kilograms in 2003 to 38.45 million kilograms in 2004. In addition, the increase in net revenue was due to changes in our product sales mix. In 2003, the corn seed product brand YuYu 22 was the principal product followed by Linao 1. However, its unit selling price was relatively lower than the other corn seeds sold by us. In 2004, the corn seed product brand, Linao 1, had a relatively higher unit selling price brand and was the most popular product sold while YuYu 22 represented 13% of sales. In addition, there were 140,000 kilograms in rice seed sales valued at RMB2.22 million (US\$0.27 million), resulting from our developing, planting, and selling rice seeds beginning in 2004.

### ***Cost of revenues***

The cost of seeds sold increased by 49.86% to RMB178.31 million (US\$ 21.54 million) in 2004 from RMB118.98 million (US\$14.38 million) in 2003. This increase was primarily the result of the increase in the quantity of corn seed sold. Nevertheless, the increase in cost of sales was less than the increase in net revenue. This was mainly caused by the increase in selling price which outweighed the increase in cost of sales. In 2004, cost of corn seeds sold was RMB173.79million (US\$20.99 million). The average cost of corn seed sold per unit increased by 1.5% in 2004 compared to 2003, of which, an increase in technology usage fees and the shipping costs in 2004 were the key causes. On the other hand, there were savings in other material costs such as seed coatings. The technology usage fees, paid based on quantity sold were RMB13.39 million (US\$1.62 million) and RMB6.52 million (US\$0.79 million) in 2004 and in 2003 respectively. The increase of technology usage fees was more than the increase of cost of sales, which was mainly due to the amount sold of product YuYu 22, which had a lower charge for technology usage fees, and the decrease in sales quantity from 48.42% in 2003 to 18.7% in 2004. Shipping and handling costs increased by 70.32% to RMB8.09 million in 2004 from RMB4.75 million in 2003 because of the increase in sales together with the increase in gas prices and strict limits on loads per trucks.

***Gross margin***

As a percentage of total net revenues, overall gross margin was 40.86% in the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared with 37.92% in the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase in gross margins was primarily the result of changes in our product sales mix, an increase in the selling price and effective cost controls.

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### ***Operating expenses***

Operating expenses increased to RMB51.31 million (US\$6.20 million) in 2004 from RMB37.55 million (US\$4.54 million) in 2003. The increase was due to substantial increases in selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses and, to a lesser extent, an increase in research and development expenses.

#### ***Selling and marketing***

Selling and marketing expenses increased by 53.19% to RMB20.39 million (US\$2.46 million) in 2004 from RMB13.31 million (US\$1.61 million) in 2003. Of the RMB20.39 million (US\$2.46 million) in 2004, approximately RMB3.15 million (US\$0.38 million) was used for advertising; RMB3.06 million (US\$0.37 million) million for materials to educate our customers about the basics of planting our seed products; RMB9.17 million (US\$1.11 million) for transportation and traveling; RMB3.44 million (US\$0.42 million) for salary and benefits, and RMB1.42 million (US\$0.17 million) on telecommunication. The increase in selling and marketing expenses was primarily due to an increase in advertising of RMB1.35 million (US\$0.16 million), an increase in materials to educate our customers of RMB1.85 million (US\$0.22 million), an increase in transportation and traveling expenses of RMB3.04 million (US\$0.37 million), an increase in salary and benefits expenses of RMB0.79 million (US\$0.09 million), related to increased sales, and costs associated with setting up three new marketing departments in Changchun, Baoding and Shenyang; and the increase in incentive bonuses for our marketing staff.

#### ***General and administrative***

General and administrative expenses increased by 27.44% to RMB24.15 million (US\$2.92 million) in 2004 from RMB18.95 million (US\$2.29 million) in 2003 primarily due to an increase in general personnel expenses of RMB3.67 million (US\$0.44 million), an increase in expenses associated with running motor vehicles and traveling expenses of RMB0.56 million (US\$0.07 million) and an increase in general office supplies of RMB0.42 million (US\$0.05million). All these were associated with the increase in the scale of our operation.

#### ***Research and development***

Research and development expenses increased by 27.98% to RMB6.77 million (US\$0.82 million) in 2004 from RMB5.29 million (US\$0.64 million) in 2003. The increase was due primarily to the hiring of additional staff used in developing our own breeding program and the set up of two research stations in Chengdu and Changchun.

### ***Income from operations***

Income from operations increased by 104.69% from RMB71.89 million (US\$8.69 million) in 2004 to RMB35.12 million (US\$4.24 million) in 2003. This increase in income from operations was primarily attributable to the large growth in overall revenues and the level of the costs for sales we maintained.

### ***Interest expense***

Interest expense increased by 72.91% to RMB0.83 million (US\$0.1 million) in 2004 from RMB0.48 million (US\$0.06 million) in 2003. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the amount of loans outstanding which increased from RMB35million (US\$4.23 million) in 2003 to RMB41 million (US\$4.95 million) in 2004, and to an increase in the average interest rate from 5.04% to 5.33%.

### ***Equity in earnings of associated companies***

Equity in earnings of associated companies increased to RMB1.92 million (US\$0.23 million) in 2004 from zero in 2003 due to the acquisition of a 30% interest in Shijiazhuang Li Yu Technology Development Co., Ltd.

***Other income***

Other income decreased by 86.84% to RMB0.15 million (US\$0.02 million) in 2004 from RMB1.14 million (US\$0.14 million) in 2003 as reduction in subsidy from government.

***Income taxes***

Income taxes decreased 1.79% to RMB7.67 million (US\$0.93 million) in 2004 from RMB7.81 million (US\$0.94 million) in 2003. Though Origin recorded a substantial increase in income before taxation, there was still a decrease in taxation due to the shifting of operations to our PRC Operating Companies, which were either exempted or enjoyed reduced rates of taxation under the enterprise income tax in 2004.

**Net income**

Net income increased 126.11% to RMB65.46 million (US\$7.91 million) in 2004, compared to approximately RMB28.95 million (US\$3.50 million) in 2003. This significant increase in profits was primarily the result of an increase in sales, both in terms of volume and average selling price per kilogram of seed, with a lower growth rate in the associated costs to produce the income as compared with fiscal year 2003.

**B. Liquidity and Capital Resources**

As of September 30, 2006, we had approximately RMB140.95 million (US\$17.83 million) in cash and cash equivalents. Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consisted of cash on hand and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are deposited with banks and other financial institutions. We generally deposit our excess cash in interest bearing bank accounts and invest in U.S. government bonds.

We financed our operations through cash generated from operating activities and short term borrowings. We had total short-term borrowings of RMB253.00 million (US\$32.01 million) and a total long-term borrowings of RMB1.88 million (US\$0.24 million). A portion of our short-term borrowings (RMB26.00 million) is secured by our land use rights and another portion of our short-term borrowings (RMB17.00 million) is secured by the office building, both of which are in the Zhongguancun Life Science Park. A portion of our short-term borrowings (RMB2.00 million) is secured by our warehouse in Luojiang County, Sichuan Province and another portion of our short-term borrowings (RMB88.00 million) is secured by an account held at Fidelity Investment. Another portion of our short-term borrowings (RMB100.00 million) is guaranteed by Gengchen Han and Origin Biotechnology. Our long-term borrowings consist of a third-party loan of RMB1.88 million (US\$0.24 million) which is due in 2008 and 2009 by two equal installments and bears an interest of 2.4% per annum.

The following table shows our cash flows with respect to operating activities, investing activities and financing activities in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31				Nine months ended September 30		
	2002 RMB	2003 RMB	2004 RMB	2005 RMB	2005 RMB	2006 RMB	US\$
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	55,976	(14,961)	42,745	24,387	(19,900)	(123,260)	(15,594)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(24,586)	(32,962)	(27,201)	(62,722)	(39,082)	(244,972)	(30,993)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	10,000	18,446	4,083	207,706	6,740	275,006	34,793
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	41,390	(29,477)	19,627	169,371	(52,242)	(93,226)	(11,794)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	37,308	78,698	49,221	68,848	68,848	237,828	30,090
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	(391)	45	(3,649)	(463)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	78,698	49,221	68,848	237,828	16,651	140,953	17,833



Net cash used in operating activities was RMB123.26 million (US\$15.59 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to RMB19.90 million (US\$2.46 million) in the same period of 2005. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in deferred revenue of RMB247.36 million (US\$31.30 million), a decrease in advances from customers of RMB 75.39 million (US\$9.54 million), a decrease due to growers of RMB27.40million (US\$3.47 million), and a decrease in other payables and accrued expenses of RMB23.22 million (US\$2.94 million), and offset by an increase in net income of RMB41.41million (US\$5.24 million), an increase in our inventory of RMB215.40 million (US\$27.25 million) and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of RMB45.17 million (US\$5.72 million). Net cash provided by operating activities was RMB24.39 million (US\$3.02 million) in 2005 compared to RMB42.75 million (US\$5.17 million) in 2004. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net income of RMB49.05 million (US\$6.06 million), an increase of our inventory of RMB121.56 million (US\$15.06 million), a decrease due to growers of RMB17.16 million (US\$2.13 million), and offset by an increase in deferred revenues of RMB143.66 million (US\$17.8 million).

Net cash used in investing activities was RMB244.97 million (US\$30.99 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, of which RMB201.54 million (US\$25.50 million) was used in the purchase of debt securities and RMB55.12 million (US\$6.97 million) was proceeds from sale of the debt securities, RMB36.30 million (US\$4.59 million) was used to acquire a 52.21% interest in Denong, RMB 10.94 million (US\$1.38 million) was deposit for the purchase of acquired technology, RMB10.43 million (US\$1.32 million) was used to acquire a 34.7% interest in Jilin Changrong, RMB10 million (US\$1.27million) was deposit for the purchase of an equity investment in Jilin Jinong Hi-tech Limited ("Jinong"), RMB 9.50 million (US\$1.20 million) was used in the purchase of plant and equipment, and RMB 7.37 million (US\$0.93 million) was used in the purchase of intangible assets. Net cash used in investment activities was RMB39.08 million (US\$4.83 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, of which RMB25.06 million (US\$3.10 million) was used to construct our headquarter offices and in the purchase of fixed assets, RMB5.68 million (US\$0.70 million) was used to acquire an additional 7% interest of Biocentury Transgene (China) Co., Ltd, and RMB5.19 million (US\$0.64 million) was deposits for the purchase of plant and equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities was RMB275.01million (US\$34.79million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, which mainly reflects our proceeds from short-term borrowings of RMB231.00 million (US\$29.23 million) and repayment of short-term borrowings of RMB41.00 million (US\$5.19 million), the exercise of warrants of RMB211.71 million (US\$26.79 million) and the additional payment of RMB120.98 million (US\$15.31 million) to the shareholders of State Harvest and their designee. Net cash provided by financing activities was RMB6.74million (US\$0.83 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, which reflects our proceeds from short-term borrowings of RMB65.42million (US\$8.09 million) and repayment of short-term borrowings of RMB58.68 million (US\$7.25 million).

To date, we have funded our operations through cash flow derived from operations and short-term borrowings. Due to the cyclical nature of the cash flow inherent in our business, with the majority of cash flow from operations received during the second half of the calendar year, we use bridge loan financings and bank credit facilities to cover operating expenses during low-revenue portions of the year.

The nature of our business involves cycles in expenses and revenues that are not always in phase. Most often in the third calendar quarter of each year, we may face costs that are in excess of our cash flow sources during that period. Whether that occurs, and to what extent it occurs, depends on the amount of deposits received from customers compared with the advanced payments made by us to our seed producing farmers and the final payment for seed procurement. The exact timing of these payments is determined by the Chinese lunar calendar, which varies from one calendar year to the next. As a result, in some years our working capital needs are greater than in others. This aspect of the business is the reason we have customarily relied upon short term bridge loans to cover our expenses pending receipt of cash payment from farmers at the time of seed purchases. We, on a consolidated basis, have had access to sufficient financing in the past to manage these cash flow cycles. As discussed above, we have consistently repaid our

short-term borrowings at or before maturity.

Relevant PRC laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by our PRC Operating Companies only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, the statutory general reserve fund requires that annual appropriations of 10% to 15% of net after-tax income be set aside prior to payment of any dividends. As a result of these and other restrictions under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC Operating Companies are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets to us either in the form of dividends, loans or advances.



Even though we currently do not require any such dividends, loans or advances from our PRC Operating Companies, we may in the future require additional cash resources from our PRC Operating Companies due to changes in business conditions, to fund future acquisitions or developments, or merely to declare and pay dividends or distributions to our shareholders, although we currently have no intention to do so.

### **C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.**

We focus our research and development efforts on agro-biotechnology, crop breeding and the development of new crop seeds. In November, 2001, we established a new seed research and development center in Tongzhou, Beijing, engaging in research and development of crop commercial breeding. In September, 2005, we established the “Origin Life Science Research Center” in Zhong Guan Cun, Beijing, the principal activities of which include crop gene engineering, molecular marker-assisted breeding, and molecular identification. We also have sixteen breeding stations located in different regions with seven being used for corn, four for rice, two for cotton, two for canola and one winter nursery for these different seed products.

We have established technological cooperative relationships with three universities and sixteen research institutes in China, including China Agricultural University and Chinese Academy of Sciences. We employ 49 full time research personnel. Our research and development expenditures were \$0.82 million, \$0.87 million, \$0.74 million and \$1.66 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2004, and 2005, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

### **D. Trend Information.**

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this Transition Report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the period from January 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006 that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

### **E. Off-balance Sheet Arrangements.**

We do not have any outstanding derivative financial instruments, off-balance sheet guarantees, interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency forward contracts. We do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts.

### **F. Tabular Disclosure of Commitments and Contingencies**

We have various contractual obligations that will affect our liquidity. The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2006:

	Total RMB	Payments due by September 30,					
		Within 2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2010 RMB	2011 RMB	Thereafter RMB
Operating Lease Obligations	18,036,322	2,874,752	1,180,010	936,011	746,597	746,597	11,552,355
Capital Commitments (1)	8,336,225	8,336,225					
Short-Term Debt Obligations (2)	253,000,000	253,000,000					

Long-Term Debt

Obligations (3)	1,880,000		940,000	940,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,252,547</b>	<b>264,210,977</b>	<b>2,120,010</b>	<b>1,876,011</b>	<b>746,597</b>	<b>746,597</b>	<b>11,552,355</b>

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- (1) Includes capital commitments for purchase of plant, building construction, equipment, land use rights and technology use rights.
  - (2) Represents short term loans from China Construction Bank Shangdi Branch, Beijing Bank Shangdi Branch and Deyang Commercial Bank.
  - (3) Represents a third party's loan repayable in 2008 and 2009 by two equal installments and bearing interest of 2.4% per annum. The borrowings are not secured.

On December 6, 2005, the Company entered into a transfer agreement with the Jilin Academy of Agricultural Sciences ("JAAS"). Pursuant to the transfer agreement, JAAS transferred a 23% equity interest in Jilin Jinong Hi-tech Limited ("Jinong") to the Company for RMB21,880,000.

During 2006, the Company entered into an agreement with Wanmeng Investment Limited to acquire an additional 19% equity interest in Biocentury Transgene (China) Co., Ltd. ("Biocentury") for RMB16,700,000, of which RMB 5,000,000 has been paid. The transaction was approved by the relevant government authorities on October 19, 2006.

On July 1, 2006, we identified the existence of potential contingent tax liabilities arising from our reverse merger in November 2004. We determined that these contingent tax liabilities were more likely than remote. As of December 31, 2005, we estimate such contingent tax liabilities to be in the range of RMB39.06 million (US\$4.84 million) to RMB64.22 million (US\$7.96 million). Consequently, RMB39.06 million (US\$4.84 million) was included in income tax payable on our balance sheet and was charged to equity because such liabilities were part of the recapitalization in connection with our reverse merger. We do not expect to incur tax liabilities at the higher end of the range, based on information currently available.

## ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

### A. Directors and Senior Management.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our directors and executive officers as of September 30, 2006.

Name	Age	Position
Gengchen Han	51	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Yasheng Yang	43	Director and President, Treasurer and Chief Operating Officer
Liang Yuan	49	Director and Executive Vice Chairman
Bailiang Zhang	65	Director
Dafang Huang	64	Director
Kerry S. Propper	31	Director
Steven Urbach	30	Independent Director
Michael W. Trimble *	49	Independent Director
Remo Richli	43	Independent Director
Youqiang Wang	43	Chief Financial Officer

\* Michael W. Trimble was appointed as a member of the Board of Directors and member of the Audit Committee and Nomination Committee, effective May 12, 2006, to replace Mr. Michael D. Chermak, who resigned from his position as a director of Origin and member of the Audit Committee and Nomination Committee effective May 12, 2006.

*Gengchen Han* is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Origin and each of our PRC Operating Companies. Mr. Han is also the Executive Chairman of Beijing Origin and its affiliated companies, a position that he has held since founding the business in 1997. Dr. Han has more than 20 years of experience in research and development of hybrid seed products, particularly corn seed. From 1982 until 1984, Dr Han was a lecturer at the Henan Agriculture University. From 1984 to 1987, Dr. Han studied at Iowa State University and received his PhD degree in Plant Breeding and Cytogenics. From 1989 until 1990 he was with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center,

or CIMMYT, in Mexico. He worked for Pioneer Hi-bred International from 1990 to 1996; his positions there included Regional Technical Coordinator for Asia/Pacific and Regional Supervisor for China Business.

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*Yasheng Yang* is a director and the president, treasurer and Chief Operating Officer of Origin and is an executive officer of each of our PRC Operating Companies and Origin. He has been the President and Chief Operating Officer of Beijing Origin in its affiliated companies since 1998, principally responsible for advertising and marketing. Prior to joining Beijing Origin, from 1995 to 1997, he worked in the Fujian government as an officer, where he specialized in technology, medical and educational areas.

*Liang Yuan* is a director and the executive vice chairman of Origin. He is also an executive officer of our PRC Operating Companies. Mr. Yuan has been the vice chairman of Beijing Origin and its affiliated companies since 1997, principally responsible for infrastructure and public relations. Prior to joining Beijing Origin, Mr. Yuan was at the Fujian Economic Research Institute from 1985 to 1997, where he was in charge of the research and development of the regional economy in Fujian province.

*Bailiang Zhang* is a director of Origin. Professor Zhang serves in Henan Agriculture University since 1985, and occupies the position of president from 1994 to 2003. He is also acting as a representative of the National People's Congress. As a result of his work in the field of agriculture, he has received numerous honors, including the 51 Labor Medal, one of the highest awards given to Chinese citizens in recognition of significant contributions to the welfare of the country.

*Dafang Huang* is a director of Origin. Mr. Huang has been the director and CAAS Professor of the Biotechnology Research Institute located in Beijing since 1995. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Huang was the Deputy Director and CAAS Professor of the Institute of Plant Protection. From 1986 to 1988 and in 1992, Mr. Huang was a visiting scientist at Cornell University and the Boyce Thompson Institute. From 1960 to 1965, Mr. Huang was working at the Beijing Agriculture University in the Department of Plant Pathology.

*Kerry S. Propper* is a director of Origin. He was a founder and has been the executive vice president and a director of Chardan since its inception in December 2003. Mr. Propper is the chief executive officer and a director of each of Chardan North China Acquisition Corp. II and Chardan South China Acquisition Corp. III, blank check companies organized to locate and consummate business combinations in the PRC. Mr. Propper is also a principal and CEO of Chardan Capital Markets, LLC, a broker dealer, which he founded with Steven Urbach in February 2003. Mr. Propper has been the owner and chief executive officer of The Gramercy Group LLC, a New York based broker/dealer, since July 2003. From February 1999 to March 2003 Mr. Propper was a founder, owner and managing director of Windsor Capital Advisors, LLC, an investment advisory and investment banking firm located in New York. Mr. Propper also founded The Private Capital Group LLC, a small private investment firm specializing in loans and convertible preferred debt and equity offerings for small public companies, in May 2000 and was affiliated with it until December 2003. From July 1997 until February 1999, Mr. Propper served as a senior trader of Aegis Capital Corp, a broker dealer and member firm of the NASD. Mr. Propper is also currently serving as a board member of Source Atlantic, Inc., a Boston-based health care technology company.

*Steven Urbach* is a director of Origin. He is currently a principal in and President and Chief Financial Officer of Chardan Capital Markets, LLC, which he founded with Kerry S. Propper in February 2003. From February 1999 to February 2003, Mr. Urbach was a Senior Trader at Windsor Capital Advisors, LLC, a firm specializing in making markets in Nasdaq securities. From September 1997 until February 2000, Mr. Urbach worked at Chase Manhattan Bank as an analyst and portfolio manager.

*Michael W. Trimble* is a director of Origin. Dr. Trimble is the founder of Trimble Genetics International LLC ("Trimble Genetics") and has been the President of Trimble Genetics since 2001. Trimble Genetics is a plant genetics research company. Dr. Trimble is a leader in plant genetics research with over twenty-six years of experience in crop breeding and the agricultural seed industry. Dr. Trimble is an inventor of patents that have contributed to over \$500 million in revenue. He also serves as a director for the African Agricultural Technology Foundation in Nairobi,

Kenya. Dr. Trimble graduated with a Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota, and also completed graduate programs at Purdue University and Iowa State University.

*Remo Richli* is a director of Origin. He is an Associate Partner of Bridgeline AG, an international Mergers and Acquisitions firm headquartered in Switzerland. His activities include the acquisition and divestiture of companies as well as raising funds, including private equity deals. Prior to this he worked in the US as a financial expert at RP Associates in San Diego, a venture capital firm focusing on corporate finance and financial structures. During his time with RP Associates, Mr. Richli served also as Chief Financial Officer of one of its portfolio companies. From 1993 to 1999, Mr. Richli owned a consulting firm engaged in corporate finance consultancy for mid-sized companies and acted as the Chief Executive Officer of client companies on a consulting basis. From 1991 to 1993, Mr. Richli was a director at the Department of Finance in Switzerland. Mr. Richli is also a director of Diguang International Development Co. Limited. He studied in Switzerland and in the US and holds several degrees in Business and Economics.

*Youqiang Wang* is the Chief Financial Officer of Origin. He joined Origin in 2005. Prior to joining Origin, Mr. Wang has more than 16 years of experience both in China and the US including CITIC, a Mitsubishi subsidiary in northern California and Sinotech Investment Management. Mr. Wang graduated from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Peking University.

## **B. Compensation.**

The aggregate cash compensation paid to our directors and executive officers as a group was RMB 2,905,347.06 (US\$367,579.33) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In addition, options to acquire an aggregate of 395,000 ordinary shares were granted to our directors and executive officers in 2005.

### ***2005 Performance Equity Plan***

Chardan adopted its 2005 Performance Equity Plan on October 28, 2005. After the closing of the merger of Chardan with and into Origin, the 2005 Performance Equity Plan became that of Origin by operation of law under the terms of the merger.

On November 8, 2005, our Stock Option Committee decided that options would be granted under a standard form of option agreement pursuant to the 2005 Performance Equity Plan to certain of our employees. The table set forth below summarizes our outstanding options for directors as of September 30, 2006. All of the options granted to directors have a vesting period of three years.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Option</b>	<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>Grant Date</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
Gengchen Han	75,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Liang Yuan	30,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Yasheng Yang	60,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Steven Urbach	15,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Kerry Propper	20,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Remo Richli	25,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Michael Chermak	15,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Bailiang Zhang	15,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
Dafang Huang	15,000	\$8.75/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010

## **C. Board Practices.**

### ***Terms of directors and executive officers***

Our directors are not subject to a term of office and hold office until the next annual meeting of members or until such director's earlier resignation, removal from office, death or incapacity. Any vacancy on the board of directors resulting from death, resignation, removal or other cause and any newly created directorship resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors between meetings of members may be filled either by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the directors then in office (even if less than a quorum) or by a resolution of members.

Our officers are appointed by the board of directors. The officers shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified, but any officer elected or appointed by the directors may be removed at any time, with or

without caus